The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

THE DEMOCRACY.

A Desperate Struggle Over the Platform.

Terrible Scenes of Confusion and Disorder.

The Financial Plank the Bone of Contention.

Hard Money Wins the Day.

TILDEN NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

The Tammanyites Worsted at all Points.

A Candidate for Vice President to be Nominated To-day.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The President called the Convention to order at 11:05 o'clock, in the following words: "The Convention will please come to order. We must have order if we would proceed with our business intelligently and satisfactorily. I say we must have order, and I will employ all means and energies with which I am invested to secure it. (Applause.) Father Brady will open the proceedings of the day with prayer."

The Rev. Father Brady then offered prayer.

On motion of General Hammond, of Tennessee, the reading of the minutes of yesterday's proceedings of the Convention was dispensed with.

A delegate from Georgia—"I desire to offer a resolution, and ask that the rules be suspended, and that it be placed upon its passage."

The President—"Let me inquire of the gentleman if the resolution relates to the platform. If it does it is not in order, but must be for the committee on resolutions without debate."

The delegate from Georgia—"Let the resolution be read, and the Convention can judge of its merits."

Endorsing the House of Representatives.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention endorses the work of reform and economy of government being inaugurated by the House of Representatives of the United States in their efforts to cut down the expenses of the Government, and we express ourselves gratified at the efforts of the House of Representatives to discover and bring to light the frauds long and outrageously practiced on the people by the present Administration. We congratulate the country that the time has arrived when we may stop at least some of the criminals who have brought the country into disgrace at home and abroad, that they are to meet with the punishment due to their crimes.

Mr. Young, of Georgia—"I move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution."

The President—"Under the rules adopted the resolution must go to the committee on resolutions. The Chair so decides."

Mr. Cox, of New York—"I propose the following resolution sir, for reference."

The President—"The point will bring up the resolution."

The President—"The resolution offered by the gentleman from New York will go to the committee on resolutions under the rule already adopted."

Mr. Cox—"I ask to have it read, sir, if it be in order."

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the will of the people for retrenchment, as expressed in the preparation of the bills passed by the Democratic House of Representatives, and now before the Senate, should not be thwarted, and that we will sustain the Congressmen who are faithful to their trust in diminishing extravagance and repelling Senatorial dictation on our money bill.

The President—"The resolution goes to the committee on resolutions."

Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin—"I ask leave to offer the following resolution, and move its adoption:

"Resolved, That in speaking on any question no delegate be allowed over five minutes, and that in presenting candidates no delegate be allowed over ten minutes."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Workingmen's Memorial.

Mr. Cox, of New York—"I have to present to this Convention, on behalf of the Working Men's Central Union of the State of New York, a memorial expressing their views. They are men who have votes, intelligence, strength and unity. I would not ask to have their memorial read, for we have not time. I ask that it may be a part of our proceedings here to-day, and I send it to the Clerk's desk for that purpose."

The memorial was not read, but referred to the Committee on Resolutions. It has already been published.

Opposition to Tilden.

Mr. Kelly, of New York—"I have been requested by some of my colleagues of the New York delegation to present to this Convention the names of some gentlemen in New York who are opposed to the nomination of Governor Tilden for the Presidency. (Hisses and cries of "Sit down.") I ask that it be read, so that the Convention will understand the character of the men in that State who are opposed to Governor Tilden's nomination." (Applause and hisses.)

The Chair decided the motion out of order.

A Ballot Wanted.

Mr. McLean, of Maryland—"I ask the Chair to entertain a motion that the Convention now proceed to ballot (cheers), which is a motion of privilege. I submit this motion as a matter of privilege, which is always in order, and I would submit to the Chair and to the Convention, it being a debatable question, the reasons why I make that motion."

Senator Kernan, of New York—"Will the gentleman from Maryland yield to me for a question? I suggest first, and I move that a committee be duly appointed by the Chair to visit the Committee on Resolutions, and to inquire if they are likely soon to present their report, and if they are not, then the gentleman from Maryland can put his motion."

Mr. McLean—"The only practical result of such a motion would be to involve this Convention, through its committee, into a discussion with the committee on resolutions. It is not in the power of this committee to interfere in any degree with the committee already appointed on resolutions. They have the whole subject now before them. It cannot be the wish of any member of this Convention to hasten in any degree the deliberations of that committee, or to put any pressure upon that committee. They represent each one of the States, and it is to be supposed that they represent judiciously the sense of each and every delegation, and we on our side have our duty to perform. Our duty is to nominate without loss of time and without unnecessary discussion, (cheers), and without unnecessary debate. It is our own duty to nominate our candidate. And I make the motion, I am happy to say, without consultation with anybody, in or out of my own delegation. It is a purely individual suggestion, and I am convinced it is in the interest of the Democratic party and in the interest of the country that we should lose no time, and lose none of that fraternal spirit which brings us all together, and which now animates us. I say it, Mr. Chairman, because I stand here ready to cast my ballot in this Convention as at the polls, for any one of the various gentlemen that have been mentioned. (Applause.) I make the motion because I am just as well content to have the nominee come from the West as from the East, and I would be too happy if it were possible to have him come from both the West and the East. (Applause.) My friend from Kentucky says that would be Delaware. I can tell him if I had the choice it should be Delaware (applause), from the East or the West (cries of "time"), but it was not for me to indicate that choice. (Renewed cries of "time.") I believe I have the floor." (Laughter.)

Mr. Woolson, of Missouri—"I have a resolution I desire to offer in connection with the matter of the gentleman from Maryland, and I ask that the resolution be read for the information of the Convention."

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention will not ballot for a candidate for President or Vice President of the United States until action is had on the report of the committee on resolutions." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Woolson—"I have but one word to say upon that resolution. It returns to me, sir, that we ought not to vote for a candidate until we know what the action of this Convention is to be. It is hardly probable, Mr. President, that they will unanimously report from that committee. I hope, however, in this I am mistaken, because I suppose that every member of this Convention is

Anxious to See Harmony,

not only upon the part of the committee on resolutions, but harmony in the action of this great body of delegates representing the Democracy of the United States. But sir, we must have harmony upon principle, or we can have no harmony. I want them to see the report of the committee. If we can harmonize upon the report of the committee on resolutions, then, sir, we can answer the question propounded by the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) as to who will be the next President of the United States, and the answer will be, the man who is nominated by this Convention."

Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts—"I move to amend the motion of the gentleman from Missouri by striking out all after the word 'resolved,' and inserting the following, which the Secretary will read:"

The Secretary read the amendment of Mr. Abbott; as follows:

Resolved, That the roll of States be called in regular order, and that each State be allowed to present the name of any candidate for President, and that thereupon this Convention do proceed to vote by States for a candidate for President of the United States and a candidate for Vice President of the United States, and that in casting their votes for President and Vice President, the Chairman of each delegation shall rise in his place and name how the delegation votes, and his statement alone shall be considered the vote of the State." (Applause and cries of "no, no.")

Mr. Abbott—"I desire to state that my only motive in presenting the resolution was that we do not close the day, but proceed immediately to vote for a candidate for President. I have no doubt that any man who is selected as a candidate for President will stand upon the platform that is finally adopted by this Convention."

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania—"I move to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, and move that the vote be taken by States."

Mr. McClean adopted the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

There being misapprehension of the question before the House, the Secretary again read the original resolution, and the proposition of Mr. Abbott, of Mississippi, now made in the following words:

Resolved, That this Convention do proceed to vote by States for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and that in casting their vote for President and Vice President, the chairman of each delegation shall rise in his place and name how the delegation votes, and his statement alone shall be considered the vote of the State. (Cries of "no," "no" and hisses.)

The Secretary then read the amendment of Governor Woodson, of Missouri, and was then proceeding with the call, when the Chair announced that the committee on resolutions had agreed on a report, and asked if the roll call should proceed.

Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts—"I withdraw my motion to take the vote by States, and agree upon the motion that the vote be taken *viva voce*."

Mr. Kernan, of New York—"I suggest now what I believe to be the best interest of the country and our party and ourselves, and that is that we hear from the Committee on Resolutions, and if, as I am informed, they expect to be ready to report by one or two o'clock, I suggest we wait until we do hear from them, and let us get through with this wrangling at once."

The Platform Completed.

Mr. Meredith, of Virginia—"Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, I am instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to inform the Convention that they have agreed upon a platform and resolutions (cheers,) that the resolutions have been referred to a committee of revision, and that the committee will reassemble at 1 o'clock and hear the report from the sub-Committe on Resolutions. I am instructed to ask leave of the Convention for the committee to sit longer for that purpose."

Mr. Kernan, of New York—"In view of this report, by which I rejoice to hear that a platform has been agreed upon and referred to a committee of revision, I move that this Convention take a recess until 2 o'clock to hear that report." (Cries of "No, No.")

The motion was carried, and the Convention took a recess until two o'clock.

After the recess of the Convention the vast audience remained in the hall, and there were loud calls for Pryor, Doolittle, Ewing and others. Meantime the band played popular airs—"Dixie," "Yankee Doodle," etc., amid loud cheers. Finally, in response to repeated calls, Ex-Senator Doolittle came forward to the platform and spoke at considerable length, and was followed by Col. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania. There was nothing significant in these speeches, they being made to take the attention of the audience. They were patriotic and fraternal in spirit as well as critical of the Republican party.

The Convention reassembled at a quarter past two o'clock.

The President—"The Sergeant-at-Arms will clear the aisle and see that order is observed. The committee on platform, I am informed, is ready to report."

Mr. Meredith, of Virginia—"Mr. President and gentleman of the Convention: The committee on resolutions have finally agreed upon their report. It is due to them to state that a great many resolutions were laid before them upon the subjects likely to engage the attention of the Convention, that those resolutions have been read, examined, considered, deliberated, discussed, and they have finally agreed upon the following declarations of principles, which I am instructed to report, I will ask Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer to read the resolutions for me."

Gov. Dorsheimer then read as follows:

The Platform.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare:

The administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform, to be hereby upon the pledges and promises of this Convention and of the Democratic party in each State a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every form of political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty.

For the Democracy of the whole country, we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered the civil war; and we do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self government; in the absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the equal separation of Church and State for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these people.

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvident waste, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, squandered four times this sum in useless expenses, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption, by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such hindrances we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1855, and we here demand its repeal. We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchment, and by wise finances, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the credit entitled to payment. We believe such a system, wisely devised, and above all entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, would at no time disturb the public mind into a withdrawal of the vast machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed; a system open, public, and inspiring general confidence, would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harrassed industry, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufacture and the mechanic arts; restoring employment to labor and renewing all its natural source—the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4,000 articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false preference. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue; it has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas; it has cut down the rates of hundreds of manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture and industry, followed by half our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor; it promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all Custom House taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense—Federal, State and Municipal. Our Federal taxation has swolen from $60,000,000, in gold, in 1860, to $450,000,000, currency, in 1870; our aggregate taxation from $154,000,000, in gold, in 1860, to $730,000,000, in currency, in 1870, or in one decade from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since peace was restored the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice the sum of the National debt and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a vigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the Government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and got of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of a Republican Congress, and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow citizens of foreign birth and kindred race recrossing the Atlantic of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and in fact now by law denied citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the tradition of a progressive civilization nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the coolly trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes and Mongolian men held to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress within a constitutional limitation as shall prevent the further importation or immigation of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections, and by uniting in the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it; the false issue with which they would rekindle sectional strife, in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belonging exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation, and is resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the treasury to any, the false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of actual hate between kindred people, now unitedly disarmed, and how reunited in one invincible republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the Government is impossible under the present system, and actual permanency of official tenure is the only sure reform system. We denounce the action of the present House of Representatives in reducing and curtailing the expense of the Federal Government, in cutting down salaries, in cutting gant appropriations, and in abolishing useless offices and places not required by the public necessities; and we shall trust to the firmness of the Democratic members of the present House to the redemption of their pledges and no misinterpretation of rules will be allowed to defeat these wholesome measures of economy demanded by the country. (Applause.)

"Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle, have a just claim upon the care, protection and gratitude of their fellow-citizens." (Applause.)

Mr. Dorsheimer—"The resolution closes as follows: 'We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates a revival of the cooly trade in Mongolian woman imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men held to servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress within a constitutional limitation as shall prevent further importation or immigation of the Mongolian race.'" (Cries of "Good," "Bully," and cheers.)

Minority Report.

Gen. Tom Ewing, of Ohio—"At the request of several members of the committee on resolutions, I present a minority report as to one phrase of the platform.

"The undersigned members of the committee recommend that the following clause in the resolutions reported by the committee be stricken out: As such hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.' (cheers), and they recommend that there be substituted for that clause the following: The law for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, having been enacted by the Republican party without deliberation in Congress or discussion before the people, and being both ineffectual to secure its objects and highly injurious to the business of the country, ought to be forthwith repealed. (Cheers.)

"THOS. EWING, of Ohio,
"D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana,
"JOHN C. BROWN, of Tennessee,
"MALCOLM HAY, of Pennsylvania.
"H. T. TRIMBLE, of Iowa,
"JOHN J. DAVIS, of West Virginia.
"T. L. DAVIS, of Kansas,
"C. H. HARDEN, of Missouri.

"I therefore move that the clause referred to in the resolution reported be stricken out, and the resolution I have read inserted in its place."

Mr. Eaton, of Kansas—"I second the motion."

Mr. Ewing—"Gentlemen of the Convention, Mr. Speaker, I have the floor."

Mr. Cox—"If the gentleman from Ohio intends to take the floor I would not take it from him."

Mr. Ewing—"Yes, sir. I have got it any way."

A Dull Delegate.

A delegate from Michigan—"The delegates in this part of the hall have not been able to distinguish the difference between the parts stricken out and the amendments to the platform. I request that part of the platform to be read again with the amendments."

The Chair—"The request of the gentleman shall be complied with. The Secretary will read the part of the resolution sought to be stricken out."

The Secretary—"I will read the passage stricken out, and then I will read the resolution: 'As such a hinderance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we demand its repeal.' Now I will read the whole resolution: 'We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of the party which during eleven years of peace has made no advance towards resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such hindrances we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1855, and we here demand its repeal. We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchment, and by wise finances, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the credit entitled to payment. We believe such a system, wisely devised, and above all entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, would at no time disturb the public mind into a withdrawal of the vast machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed; a system open, public, and inspiring general confidence, would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harrassed industry, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufacture and the mechanic arts; restoring employment to labor and renewing all its natural source—the prosperity of the people.'"

Mr. Dorsheimer—"I will say that at the end of the resolution relating to the matter of Mongolian importations there were two or three lines of language adopted by the committee which were written in lead pencil, and which I was unable to read, and the secretary, when I have closed, will supply the omission."

Mr. Brown, of Oregon—"We want that read now, Mr. President, I am on that committee myself, and I demand that that shall be read in conjunction with the other." [Cries of "No, no."]

Mr. Dorsheimer—"Your committee have also had referred to them and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Democratic party of the States, do cordially endorse the action of the present House of Representatives in reducing and curtailing the expense of the Federal Government, in cutting down salaries, in cutting gant appropriations, and in abolishing useless offices and places not required by the public necessities; and we shall trust to the firmness of the Democratic members of the present House to the redemption of their pledges and no misinterpretation of rules will be allowed to defeat these wholesome measures of economy demanded by the country. (Applause.)

"Resolved, That the Democracy of this country. (Applause.) It commits us to the perpetuation of the National Bank system. For if we have no objection to that law except the date of resumption, we approve, then, the provisions for the raising up of the three hundred millions of principles to control the currency of this country in addition to the two thousand we already have. (Applause.) It leaves the Secretary of the Treasury with perhaps the bare—I will not say the power, but perhaps the power to issue gold interest bonds of the United States to buy up gold and lock it idly up in the Treasury, awaiting for the day of resumption that may be far off or near by so which the Democracy, my friends of the West, I am sure, are almost unanimously opposed. (Applause.) What is this law which we thus in our resolutions by implication approve? Who created it? Did it have a Democratic vote? Not one in the Senate or House. (Applause.) It is a purely Republican measure and the sum of the financial villainy of the Republican party, (cries of "Time," "time," "no.")

Mr. Williams, of Indiana—"I move that General Ewing have his time extended fifteen minutes." (Cries of "no, no.")

General Ewing stepped to the front of the platform amidst the most tumultuous applause.

Short Speeches.

Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts—"We have a rule that no gentleman shall speak for more than fifteen minutes, and I desire to make his time cannot be extended, I object."

The President—"The Chair holds that the point of order is well taken unless the rule be reconsidered or suspended."

Mr. Eaton, of Kansas—"I move to reconsider the rule."

The President—"Here is a question pending, and no motion to introduce a new subject is in order."

Mr. Dorsheimer—"I have to ask that the gentleman from Massachusetts withdraw his objection, and give General Ewing an opportunity to speak." (Applause.)

Mr. Kernan, of New York—"Inasmuch as Mr. Ewing represents a portion of the committee, I think we should extend his time as moved, although we may not like to make a precedent in favor of others who are not on the committee. I hope his time will be extended, as it has been."

The President—"The objection is withdrawn."

A Quarrel with the Chairman.

Mr. McLain, of Maryland—"I rise to a point of order. The point of order is that the Chair cannot entertain the motion of the gentleman from New York. The rules of the Convention are absolute. Nobody can reply to the gentleman from Ohio except in a five minute speech. It is against the law of the Convention to enter a motion to have him heard more than five minutes."

The President—"Will the gentleman from Maryland allow me to make a remark? The Chair was not aware of any objection."

Mr. McLain—"There was objection."

The President—"The Chair did not hear it."

Mr. McLain—"It is the fault of the Chair. The objection was made in every direction. The noise in the galleries drowned the objections."

The President—"I recognize the gentleman from Ohio and his right to proceed in the absence of objection, and I shall maintain that position."

Mr. McLain—"But objection was made. I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and will refer it to the States. The Chair had no right to give the floor to the gentleman, and I demand a vote."

A delegate from Indiana—"The rules were suspended and Gen. Ewing's time extended fifteen minutes, and upon that motion I move the previous question."

The President—"I could not receive a motion to suspend the rules while this business is pending. The gentleman from Maryland appeals from the decision of the Chair."

Gen. Ewing—"I am very much obliged to you for the kind spirit manifested, and will not ask the indulgence of the Convention further."

Mr. Cox, of New York—"I rise to a point of order."

Mr. Miller, of Nebraska—"Who has the floor?"

The President—"The gentleman from New York, Mr. Cox, has the floor, and a point of order."

Mr. Cox—"My point of order is this: I was entitled after Gen. Ewing had spoken to be recognized. I had no power to be upon that platform. My colleagues have rights that I have not."

The Chair—"The gentleman is out of order."

Mr. Cox, of New York—"I will make my point. I propose to yield my time to Mr. Ewing." (Cheers.)

The Chair—"The gentleman has no right to yield his time. He is out of order."

Mr. Miller, of Nebraska—"I rise to a question of privilege. I move that the galleries be cleared." (Cheers.)

The Chair—"The gentleman from Nebraska moves that the galleries be cleared, and I wish to address myself to the galleries. We are not to be controlled or intimidated by outsiders, and unless we have order will put them out."

Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York—"Mr. chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, I do not propose to speak upon this matter at length. Five minutes is quite time enough for me. I propose here to make

A Straight Issue Between Soft and Hard Money.

(Tremendous cheering.) By that we stand or we fall. (Cheers.) If you want soft money, give your votes to the resolution offered by the most distinguished soft money advocate in the United States (cheers and hisses); but if you want to leave to the hard money men some chance to carry their States, then stand by the report of the committee—(cheers), which was a compromise so great that a protest has been here signed by every one of the Eastern Democratic States, and to which I have put my own signature. (Cheers.) This is a middle ground, which does leave some hope. But if you declare, in the language of the gentleman from Ohio, Gen. Ewing, for a repeal forthwith, then abandon all your hope. (Cries of "Time," "time," "no.") (A voice—"You will get enough of it.") As I said, we will stand to that, and now, Mr. President, I demand a vote by States." (Cheers, hisses and applause.)

A Scene of Confusion.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, took the stand.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky—"I arise to a point of order. The distinguished gentleman on this side did not arise from his seat before I did, but I arise that both of us may be heard for the purpose of moving the previous question." (Cries of "No," "No" and confusion.)

Mr. Voorhees—"I will only occupy five minutes, and you had better let me do it."

Several delegates endeavored to get the floor amid great confusion.

The Chair—"Gentlemen, you had better keep quiet. This conduct does not scare anybody and does not move anybody."

A delegate from Kansas—"I move that the galleries of this hall be cleared, so that we may have order."

The Chair—"It is moved by the gentleman from Kansas that the galleries be cleared." (Cries of "No," "No.")

A delegate from Massachusetts—"I move to lay that motion on the table." (Cries of "second the motion.")

The Chair—"Does the gentleman withdraw the motion?"

A delegate—"No, sir. I say it is absolutely disgraceful the conduct we are having in this Convention now, and I want it stopped, and for that purpose I insist upon my motion that the galleries be cleared now." (Cries of "No," "no.")

Several delegates endeavored to get the floor amid great confusion.

Mr. Spaunhorst, of Missouri—"Mr. President, I arise to a point of order, and that is that Mr. Voorhees is entitled to the floor, having been recognized as such, and no motion is in order until order is restored."

The Chair—"Of course the Chair so rules. The gentleman from Indiana has the floor." (Cheers.)

Voorhees' Speech.

Mr. Voorhees—"Gentlemen of the Convention, with your kind permission and silence I will take about five minutes, and no more. We had better be quiet and still in order to get through."

A delegate—"Mr. Chairman—"

Mr. Voorhees—"I have the floor, and I serve notice on the gentleman that I expect to hold it. (Cheers.) The issue that is stated by the gentleman from New York is a false issue so far as this platform is concerned. The issue raised here is between hard money and soft, so called. This platform, to which the minority agree, contains repeated stipulations that we are in favor at as early a period as practicable of specie payment. (Cheers.) We are in favor of that. I am in favor of a resumption of specie payment as soon as the true and healthy interest of this country will permit. (Cheers.) He who desires specie resumption at an earlier day than that desires it for some private, and not from a patriotic motive. (Cheers.) A word or two, for I have but short time, and I will refer briefly to the resumption—a forced resumption of specie payment. Men of New York, sitting here before me, you have at this moment declared in favor of the resumption of specie payment on the first day of January, 1879, on your statute books. That was enacted two years ago, and we are two years further from a gold basis to-day than we were when it was enacted. That is what it has brought in behalf of specie payment. (Cheers.) Government currency is not as near unto a fair basis by two per cent. as it was before this miserable, bungling law was enacted upon your statute book. Again, gentlemen, I would offer a growth of country to specie payments. I stand for that aid of specie payment that comes by a return of wealth and prosperity. (Cries 'that's right.') We can all remember a time when a dollar was worth but forty cents on the dollar in gold. It had grown to be worth ninety cents before the law was passed at all. It had appreciated fifty cents on the dollar before your Gazette got idea of forced resumption touched the question in the halls of Congress, when it had risen by the natural laws of trade, by the laws of God's growth and prosperity returning to the country fifty cents on the dollar in the course of a year. Let us only trust that the gap of only about ten or twelve per cent remaining will be closed up by the same great laws in a very short time in the future. This idea that we must do this by law I utterly repudiate, not because I don't want, as soon as the business of the country will warrant a return to specie payments but because the healthful, right way to a return to specie payment is to revive the industries. Let this question alone in the halls of Congress, and trust to God's laws to restore us in his own time.

"My friends, something was said by the gentleman from New York about the effect on his State and other States. I stand here, surrounded by ten States, who have a right to be heard upon this subject. West Virginia, Ohio, my own grand Democratic State of Indiana (applause); Missouri, on whose bosom we are holding this Convention; Tennessee, that contains the Hermitage and the ashes of Jackson and Polk; Iowa and Kansas—are they not to be considered? Do they amount to nothing?

The Road to Disaster.

"I will say, with all respect for the gentleman from New York, who has just sat down, that we have followed the lead of New York for twelve years, and each time to disaster (applause), and I for one assert the West, the mighty West, with its teeming population, I assert that the power of the Mississippi valley, with its mighty interests and its great resources—(cries of "Time" and "Go on.") Yes, I believe my time is up, and in good faith I should refuse it.

Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York—"Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York has the floor."

Mr. Cox, of New York—"Mr. President, I should like to inquire how often can a gentleman speak on one question?"

The President—"I don't know whether the question arises the Chair will decide it."

Mr. Cox—"And I will make the point of order at the time."

Mr. Dorsheimer—"I claim the floor to be my right."

Mr. Cox—"You have had your speech once."

Mr. Dorsheimer—"And I yield the floor to Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky."

The Malcontents Taken to Task.

Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky—"Gentlemen of the Convention, I presume that no reasonable member of this body would care to have his private business brusted to an excited and tumultuous assembly of this description. How is it, then, that reasonable men, who have made a most discriminating and representative selection of members of the committee to settle and decide the important business of the country, whose committee have come here after a whole night of careful deliberation, who have submitted a report by twenty-nine of your most representative members" (Applause.) How dare any man, with his own theories, to come here after all that and ask in your excited condition to reverse that report? Have we come here to decide upon the important issue of this canvass and prejudice it? I don't care what the difference is between the majority and minority report. I do not want to know whether there is or is not a difference between them. I want to adopt the majority report. (Applause.) because it is our act, and I do not want your delegate authority reversed by the right of your Lembers who, failing to get satisfaction in the committee, come here to open this dangerous question in this body. [Applause.] I don't believe you approve of any wiseacre discussing the finances here. Therefore I move the previous question." [Applause.]

Another Scene of Confusion.

The President—"Gentlemen of the Convention, [Confusion.] this noise will avail nothing. You cannot drive me out of propriety or position."

Mr. Cox, of New York—"Mr. President." (Great confusion.)

The President—"The Sergeant-at-Arms will report in the President's front."

Mr. Ableo came forward to the front of the President's stand.

The President—(To the Sergeant-at-Arms)—"Now hold yourself in readiness for a little while I will have order."

Several voices—"Mr. President—"

The President—"Gentlemen of the Convention, I have a communication from the Kansas delegation, which claims my attention, and I want to call your attention to it."

Mr. Cox, of New York—"I rise to a point of order."

A delegate from New Jersey—"I rise, Mr. President—"

Mr. President—"Mr. Cox has the floor. He rises to a point of order."

Mr. Cox—"Mr. President, this Convention does not understand the question."

Mr. President—"If the Convention will come to order I will state it."

Mr. Cox—"I want to rise to a point of order, with all due respect to the chair. I served with the chair fifteen years ago in Congress."

The President—"The gentleman is out of order. (Applause.) The question is on the previous question."

The delegate from New Jersey, who spoke last—"I ask the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Watterson, if he will allow me five minutes on this question. He has a right to do it, as much as he moved the previous question."

Objections were made.

The President—"There is objection."

The same delegate from New Jersey—"Mr. Watterson is the only man who can object."

Mr. Watterson—"I moved the previous question."

The President—"Mr. Watterson objects."

Don't Want Hard Money.

The same delegate—"Then I ask for my right on this previous question. I call for a division of the question. The motion is to cut out and insert. I want the part which repeals that act stricken out. I don't want hard money." (Applause.)

The President—"The question is upon the previous question now."

The motion was carried.

The President—"The question is now upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio."

The New Jersey delegate—"My request is for a division of the question, which I have a right to. A division will bury the question up whether or not we ought to vote for soft or hard money."

The President—"The gentleman's point is well taken."

A Vote by States Wanted.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania—"Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is that the previous question has not yet been taken by this Convention. It requires a majority of the Convention to second the previous question and apply the gag. I demand a vote by States, in order that we may know whether the previous question be or be not seconded."

The President—"It was the privilege of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to call for a vote by States, but he failed to do it."

Mr. Cox—"I call for a vote by States."

Mr. Wallace—"I second the demand for a vote by States."

Mr. Doolittle—"I propose to move an amendment to the minority clause before the vote is taken (cries of "Out of order"), and I desire to do it, and while my young friend from Kentucky, or from any other State, advises its—"

The President—"You are out of order."

"Victory or Death."

Mr. Doolittle—"I wish to say my head is cool and level, and I know that victory or death is right here. (Applause.) I desire to be heard for five minutes upon my amendment." [Cries of "Object," "Object."]

The President—"Objection is made, therefore the gentleman is out of order. The gentleman from New York calls for a vote by States."

Mr. Cox—"I am here, endeavoring to carry out the rules, as I understand them, and I raise this point of order——"

The President—"Call the roll."

Mr. Cox—"I insist upon my point of order."

Mr. Doolittle—"Before the roll is called I wish to offer my amendment."

Mr. Cox—"I want that Secretary to stop, and I want the delegates to leave the desk and go to their places. The rules of Congress require that to be done. I give you the authority of the rules of Congress that no man can stand around that desk as a delegate except in defiance of the rules of Congress, which you have adopted, and you well know it, Mr. President, for you served there as long as I did."

The President—"Gentlemen, the question now is upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio to the report made by the committee on platform."

Mr. Doolittle—"I move to amend that before a vote is taken."

The President—"It is out of order."

Mr. Doolittle—"I want to offer my amendment."

The President—"The main question is ordered, and the gentleman is out of order."

Mr. Doolittle—"I am told, although at the time I did not hear it, that the previous question has been ordered."

Mr. Cox, of New York—"Ordered and seconded."

Mr. Doolittle—"I wish to know, further, whether I am too late now to offer an amendment to General Ewing's amendment, or the amendment of the minority of the committee?" (p.) I am not. I desire to read it now, that it may be before the Convention."

The Chair—"It will be out of order, the Chair regrets to say to the gentleman from Wisconsin, unless the Convention chooses to receive it by unanimous consent."

Mr. Doolittle—"Then by unanimous consent, gentlemen, I ask simply to read the amendment of General Ewing."

Objection was made.

Delegate from Massachusetts—"Upon what are we voting?"

The Chair—"We are voting upon the previous question."

The Massachusetts delegate—"The vote now is upon striking out the part of the majority report which repeals the resumption act; therefore if we vote in favor of that, this Convention will announce that it is not in favor of repealing the resumption act."

The Chair—"A division of the question has been asked for, and it is for striking out a portion of the original motion on the report."

Pennsylvanians Want to Consult.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania—"Pennsylvania asks leave to retire for consultation."

Mr. Doolittle—"I move that the Convention do now adjourn." (Cries of "No," "no," "no.")

The motion was lost.

Mr. Doolittle—"Then, I will ask unanimous consent to read my amendment."

Delegate from Arkansas—"Has the Chair decided that the previous question is ordered?"

The Chair—"Yes, sir."

The Arkansas delegate—"Then I call for a vote on the question itself—the main question."

The Chair—"The Chair has been trying to reach that point. Let the Clerk call the roll and not stop until I tell him to stop." (Laughter and confusion.)

The Chair—"The question before the house is this: The minority report recommends that striking out of one of the resolutions of the majority of the committee, and to insert other matters. A decision of the question is asked, and the question is whether the original report shall be amended by striking out any part of it." [Confusion.]

Mr. McLean, of Maryland—"There is so much disorder that we cannot tell what is going on. The lobby has been doing all the voting and cheering for the last half hour. We want to know what is going on, but we cannot hear anything, and I move if it cannot be reached in any other way that the galleries be cleared, much as I regret it. I want to try and see if we cannot have some order."

Turmoil and Noise.

The confusion that now followed, the questions asked, the motions made occupied a great deal of time, and left the delegates no time to be informed what it was. The galleries took such active participation in the proceedings as to call for repeated demands that the Sergeant-at-Arms clear the galleries.

Finally the chair directed the secretary to read the original proposition, when Senator Kernan, of New York, arose and said: "Mr. Chairman, one word. As I understand the question now, we are voting on the last part of the minority report which proposes to strike out. Those who are in favor of the original report will vote Aye. Am I right?"

The Clerk, nodding—"We denounce the financial imbecility——"

Mr. Birch of Tennessee—"Mr. Chairman——"

Other delegates—"O, well, sit down."

The Clerk—"The gentleman will take his seat."

Mr. Eaton—"I desire to address the Chair, and not the Clerk, and I take my orders from the Chair and

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SECOND EDITION

THE DEMOCRACY.

A Desperate Struggle Over the Platform.

Terrible Scenes of Confusion and Disorder.

The Financial Plank the Bone of Contention.

Hard Money Wins the Day.

TILDEN NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

The Tammanyites Worsted at all Points.

A Candidate for Vice President to be Nominated To-day.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The President called the Convention to order at 11:05 o'clock, in the following words: "The Convention will please come to order. We must have order if we would proceed with our business intelligently and satisfactorily. I say we must have order, and I will employ all means and energies with which I am invested to secure it. (Applause.) Father Brady will open the proceedings of the day with prayer."

The Rev. Father Brady then offered prayer.

On motion of General Hammond, of Tennessee, the reading of the minutes of yesterday's proceedings of the Convention was dispensed with.

A delegate from Georgia—"I desire to offer a resolution, and ask that the rules be suspended, and that it be placed upon its passage."

The President—"Let me inquire of the gentleman if the resolution relates to the platform. If it does it is not in order, but must go to the committee on resolutions without debate."

The delegate from Georgia—"Let the resolution be read, and the Convention can judge of its merits."

Reducing the Income of Representatives.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention endorses the work of reform and economy of government being inaugurated by the House of Representatives of the United States in their efforts to cut down the expenses of the Government, and we express ourselves gratified at the efforts of the House of Representatives to discover and bring to light the frauds long and continuously practiced on the people by the present Administration. We congratulate tae country that the time has arrived when we may stop at least some of the criminals who have brought the country into disgrace at home and abroad, that they are to meet with the punishment due to their crimes.

Mr. Young, of Georgia—"I move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution."

The President—"Under the rules adopted the resolution must go to the committee on resolutions. The Chair so decides."

Mr. Cox, of New York—"I propose the following resolution sir, for reference."

The President—"The point will bring up the resolution."

The President—"The resolution offered by the gentleman from New York will go to the committee on resolutions under the rule already adopted."

Mr. Cox—"I ask to have it read, sir, if it be in order."

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the will of the people for retrenchment, as expressed in the preparation of the bills passed by the Democratic House of Representatives, and now before the Senate, should not be thwarted, and that we will sustain the Congressmen who are faithful to their trust in diminishing extravagance and repelling Senatorial dictation on our money bill.

The President—"The resolution goes to the committee on resolutions."

Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin—"I ask leave to offer the following resolution, and move its adoption:

"Resolved, That in speaking on any question no delegate be allowed over five minutes, and that in presenting candidates no delegate be allowed over ten minutes."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Worthington's Memorial.

Mr. Cox, of New York—"I have to present to this Convention, on behalf of the Working Men's Central Union of the State of New York, a memorial expressing their views. They are men who have votes, intelligence, strength and unity. I ask that not ask to have their memorial read, for we have not time. I ask that it may be a part of our proceedings here to-day, and I send it to the Clerk's desk for that purpose."

The memorial was not read, but referred to the Committee on Resolutions. It has already been published.

Opposition to Tilden.

Mr. Kelly, of New York—"I have been requested by some of my colleagues of the New York delegation to present to the Convention the names of some gentlemen in New York who are opposed to the nomination of Governor Tilden for President. (Hisses and cries of "Sit down.") I ask that it be read, so that the Convention will understand the character of the men in that State who are opposed to Governor Tilden's nomination." (Cries of "Read it," "Read it.")

The Chair decided the motion out of order.

A Ballot Wanted.

Mr. McLean, of Maryland—"I ask the Chair to entertain a motion that the Convention now proceed to ballot (cheers), which is a motion of privilege. I submit this motion as a matter of privilege, which is always in order, and I would submit to the Chair and to the Convention, it being a debatable question, the reasons why I make that motion."

Senator Kernan, of New York—"Will the gentleman from Maryland yield to me for a question? To suggest first, and I move that a committee be duly appointed by the Chair to visit the Committee on Resolutions, and to inquire if they are likely soon to present their report, and if they are not, then the gentleman from Maryland can put his motion."

Mr. McLean—"The only practical result of such a motion would be to involve this Convention, through its committee, into a discussion with the committee on resolutions. It is not the province of this committee to interfere in any degree with the committee already appointed on resolutions. They have the whole subject now before them. It cannot be the wish of any member of this Convention to interfere in any degree the deliberations of that committee, or to put any pressure upon that committee. They represent each one of the States, and it is to be supposed that they represent judiciously the sense of each and every delegation, and we on our side have our duty to perform. Our duty is to nominate without loss of time, and without unnecessary discussion, (cheers), and without unnecessary debate. It is our own duty to nominate our candidate. I make the motion, I am happy to say, without consultation with anybody, as the result of my own delegation. It is a purely individual suggestion, and I am convinced it is in the interest of the Democratic party and in the interest of the country that we should lose no time, and that none of that fraternal spirit which brings us all together, and which now animates us. I say it, Mr. Chairman, because I stand here ready to cast my ballot in this Convention as at the polls, for any one of the various gentlemen that I have heard suggested. (Applause.) I make the motion because I am just as well content to have the nominee come from the West as from the East, and I would be too happy if it were possible to have him come from both the West and the East. (Applause.) My friend from Kentucky says that would be Delaware. I can tell him if I had the choice it should be Delaware (applause), from the East or the West (cries of "time"), but it was not for me to indicate that choice. (Renewed cries of "time.") I believe I have the floor." (Laughter.)

Mr. Woodson, of Missouri—"I have a resolution I desire to offer in connection with the matter of the gentleman from Maryland, and I ask that the resolution be read for the information of the Convention."

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention will not hasten a candidate for President or Vice President of the United States until action is had on the report of the committee on resolutions." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Woodson—"I have but one word to say upon that resolution. It occurs to me, sir, that we ought not to vote for candidates until we know what the action of this Convention is to be. It is hardly probable, Mr. President, that they will unanimously report from that committee. I hope, however, in this I am mistaken, because I suppose that every member of this Convention is

Anxious to See Harmony,

not only upon the part of the committee on resolutions, but harmony in the action of this great body of delegates representing the Democracy of the United States. But sir, we must have harmony upon principle, or we can have no harmony. I want them to see the report of the committee. If we can harmonize upon the report of the committee on resolutions, then, sir, we can answer the question propounded by the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) as to who will be the next President of the United States, and the answer will be, the man who is nominated by this Convention."

Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts—"I move to amend the motion of the gentleman from Missouri by striking out all after the word 'resolved,' and inserting the following, which the Secretary will read:"

The Secretary read the amendment of Mr. Abbott; as follows:

Resolved, That the roll of States be called in regular order, and that each State be allowed to present the name of any candidate for President, and that thereupon this Convention do proceed to vote by States for a candidate for President of the United States and a candidate for Vice President of the United States, and that in casting their votes for President and Vice President, the Chairman of each delegation shall rise in his place and name how the delegation votes, and his statement alone shall be considered the vote of the State."

(Applause and cries of "no, no.")

Mr. Abbott—"I desire to state that my only motive in presenting the resolution was that we do not close the day, but proceed immediately to vote for a candidate for President. I have no doubt that any man who is selected as a candidate for President will stand upon the platform that is finally adopted by this Convention."

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania—"I move to lay upon the resolution and amendment on the table, and move that the vote be taken by States."

Mr. McClean adopted the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

There being misapprehension of the question before the House, the Secretary again read the original resolution, and the proposition of Mr. Abbott, of Mississippi, now made in the following words:

Resolved, That this Convention do proceed to vote by States for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and that in casting their vote the President and Vice President the chairman of each delegation shall rise in his place and name how the delegation votes, and his statement alone shall be considered the vote of the State. (Cries of "no," "no" and hisses.)

The Secretary then read the amendment of Governor Woodson, of Missouri, and was then proceeding with the call, when the Chair announced that the committee on resolutions had agreed on a report, and asked if the roll call should proceed.

Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts—"I withdraw my motion to take the vote by States, and inquire upon the motion that the vote be taken *nice voce*."

Mr. Kernan, of New York—"I suggest now what I believe to be the best interest of the country and our party and ourselves, and that is that we hear from the Committee on Resolutions, and if, as I am informed, they expect to be ready to report by one or two o'clock, I suggest we wait until we do hear from them, and let us get through with this wrangling at once."

The Platform Completed.

Mr. Meredith, of Virginia—"Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, I am instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to inform the Convention that they have agreed upon a platform and resolutions (cheers,) that the resolutions have been referred to a committee of revision, and that the committee will reassemble at 1 o'clock, and hear the report from the subCommitte on Resolutions. I am instructed to ask leave of the Convention for the committee to sit longer for that purpose."

Mr. Kernan, of New York—"In view of this report, by which I rejoice to hear that a platform has been agreed upon and referred to a committee of revision, I move that this Convention take a recess until 2 o'clock to hear that report." (Cries of "No, No.")

The motion was carried, and the Convention took a recess until two o'clock.

After the recess of the Convention the vast audience remained in the hall, and there were loud calls for Pryor, Doolittle, Ewing and others. Meantime the band played popular airs—"Dixie," "Yankee Doodle," etc., amid loud cheers. Finally, in response to repeated calls, Ex-Senator Doolittle came forward to the platform and spoke at considerable length, and was followed by Col. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, Hon. R. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania. There was nothing significant in these speeches, they being made to take the attention of the audience. They were patriotic and fraternal in spirit as well as critical of the Republican party.

The Convention reassembled at a quarter past two o'clock.

The President—"The Sergeant-at-Arms will clear the aisle and see that order is observed. The committee on platform, I am informed, is ready to report."

Mr. Meredith, of Virginia—"Mr. President and gentleman of the Convention: The committee on resolutions have finally agreed upon their report. It is due to them to state that a great many resolutions were laid before them upon subjects likely to engage the attention of the Convention, that those resolutions have been read, examined, considered, deliberated, discussed, and they have finally agreed upon the following declarations of principles, which I am instructed to report. I will ask Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer to read the resolutions for me."

Gov. Dorsheimer then read as follows:

The Platform.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare:

The administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention and of the Democratic party in each State a cheerful and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty.

For the Democracy of the whole country, we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union; our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with the amendments which have been accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered the civil war: and we do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in the absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State for the sake of both civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these people.

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, squandered four times this sum in useless expenses, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption, by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we demand its repeal.

The Chair—"Now the substitute, or the amendment rather, will be read."

The Secretary—"I will read the resolution as it will stand if amended: 'We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party, which during eleven years of peace has made no advance towards resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we demand its repeal.'"

The Chair—"Now the substitute, or the amendment rather, will be read."

Mr. Brown, of Oregon—"I move to lay the report of the minority of the committee on the table." (Cries of "good," "good.")

The Chair—"The gentleman has not the floor yet."

Mr. Brown—"I withdraw the motion if I have not the floor." (Laughter.)

The Secretary—"I will read the resolution as it will stand if amended: 'We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party, which during eleven years of peace has made no advance towards resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we demand its repeal.'"

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The Chair—"The gentleman has not the floor yet."

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112@112¼

THE defense made by the Ring organ of the sudden decapitation of Mr. REED is that Mr. MCCORMICK behaved well two years ago. This all may have been,—although we will hear in due time what Senator SCOTT has to say on that subject,—but it does not excuse the course pursued toward Mr. REED. Our point is that the State Ring, for purposes of its own, suddenly turned Mr. REED out, so far as it could, by nominating Mr. MCCORMICK for the place. That fact stands undenied and undeniable. Mr. MCCORMICK may have acted properly at a more recent period than two years since, but this has nothing to do with the case.

THE Republican party will enter upon the canvass this year in full confidence and with decidedly aggressive spirit. The Democracy will put forth their strongest efforts, and struggle hard for success. With them it is victory or despair. Hence throughout the land every safeguard must be adopted, every weak point must be strengthened, every movement of the enemy watched. Vigilance must be practiced everywhere. Those who believe that law and order are better than misrule and anarchy should band together for the common defense. Organization should be commenced at once. Through it, the true state of affairs, whenever Democracy has obtained control, should be made known to the people. Documents—giving facts and figures that cannot be denied—should be circulated. Weekly meetings should be held by Republicans in every town, city and county in the land, so when the great battle is fought in November it will be, what it must be in reality, simply a struggle between the forces of enlightenment and public virtue and the forces of ignorance and vice. There is victory in the air! Let the loyal people prove by their labors that they desire to achieve it.

THE very warm weather we have been having of late has added greatly to the tide of Summer travel, the Centennial reaping its full share of the benefit of this arrangement. We are, apparently, passing through the worst of the heated term, and the probabilities are, that a few weeks hence the condition of the weather will be far more agreeable than it now is. But the severity of the heat is doing much toward urging all who can go out of the city. The rapidity, ease and safety of railway travel, now puts away all fear in that direction. Indeed, it is wonderful that the very large number of trains over the main lines can be run with so nearly absolute safety. It is attributable to the great improvement in the construction of the roads—especially to the substitution of improved heavy steel rails for the light iron—and to the more thorough knowledge acquired from experience of the railroad business. Cars, too, are better constructed and there have been valuable inventions in the way of brakes and signals. On the whole, railway travel is so much safer than it formerly was, that the anxiety about the safety of friends who leave us for a day's trip, or a month's, no longer haunts us like a night-mare. These great improvements add vastly to the happiness of the community, and the residents of the city, after the hard rasping toil many are compelled to endure, are entitled to all the advantages for travel and rest, that modern skill can supply.

THE Philadelphia *Times* bestows a kind word on the very excellent service rendered by Governor HARTRANFT, in the way of reorganizing and putting in efficient condition, our State militia. It says, "we have been fortunate in a commander-in-chief whose experience in the field has taught him the necessity of discipline and care for details, and given him the requisite skill to carry into successful execution the best matured plans for the betterment of our militia. Governor HARTRANFT has given to this subject his best thought; by his advice the proper legislation has been secured and everything in this direction that could be desired has been promptly and cheerfully given. While other States have cut down their appropriations for the militia, we have seen our companies reduced by the most rigid inspections, till the result is that to-day we have only the best material, in splendid condition and reasonably provided for from the State treasury. For the weeding out of the Guard of the useless and discreditable great credit is due to Major General LATTA, the Governor's Adjutant General, who has devoted much of his time to personal attention to this duty. As a sample of his work in the interest at once of economy and efficiency, it may be noted that during the inspections of this year no less than twenty-one companies have been disbanded because they failed to reach the standard prescribed in the Adjutant General's office. When Governor HARTRANFT took office we had twenty-one Major Generals, some of them more ornamental than useful, while now we have but ten, and this number might well be further reduced. By the law of 1876 the militia is wisely limited to two hundred companies, a number sufficiently large so long as nothing short of perfection is allowed in any. We have now ninety-five hundred guardsmen who have passed the ordeal of inspection and are ready for review or the more trying duties of the soldier. In August fully seven thousand of this superb command will be on our streets."

OUR PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

This week the Republicans of Allegheny county will have two opportunities to show their appreciation and endorsement of our Presidential ticket. One meeting will be held in Allegheny this evening, in the old Diamond, and the other will be held in the Pittsburgh Opera House on Saturday evening. Both will be addressed by able and eminent gentlemen, amply capable of discussing the issues now at stake, and of properly placing before the people the candidates selected. There is a steadily growing feeling in favor of our candidates, and it begins to be evident that their strength will be of that solid, substantial kind that cannot be unpleasantly affected by impassioned appeal. Mr. HAYES rises to public view as a genial, kindly gentleman, correct in principles and habits, and amply qualified by conviction and experience to meet the wishes of the people in the line of reform. His character and record are absolutely unassailable. The same is true of Mr. WHEELER. He is one of those men of sturdy honesty, who has made no mistakes for which his friends need apologize. Yet he is a positive character, a man of decided convictions, and of active, earnest life. There is nothing undecided about his course on the back pay question, showing that his convictions are right, and that he is not afraid to act them out.

In its influence in harmonizing the several elements of the party, the ticket is specially meritorious and strong. The several elements that threatened separate action have been conciliated, and announce their purpose to support the ticket. The unpurchasable independent papers follow the same course. Hence there are several very decided elements of strength in the ticket which we might not have had, even with BLAINE as our candidate. Of course we lose the rush af enthusiasm he would have given us, but the principles of the party, as they shall stand in contrast with those of the Democracy, and the strong characters of the candidates, will, as the canvass progresses, inspire the requisite enthusiasm. There is a strong undercurrent of confident feeling in the party, and the fall canvass will develop it fully and largely. At the present, we are called upon simply to put the stamp of approval on the ticket. This done, and we quietly wait through the heat of the summer, till time for the active canvass comes, when the full work of the campaign is inaugurated. Let there, then, be a rally, that will show our people to be in earnest. The Diamond and the Opera House meetings should both testify to the loyalty of our people to the ticket, and their anxiety to have Republican principles triumphant for another four years.

TILDEN TRIUMPHANT.

After a very lively time of it the Democratic Convention, at St. Louis, yesterday got through with its platform and selected SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York, as its chief standard bearer for the coming campaign. The success of TILDEN in securing the nomination was generally looked upon as a foregone conclusion by the best politicians from the first. His cohorts were perfectly organized. He had started early enough in the race to get to the front in advance of any competitor. He hailed from New York, and it was thought a New Yorker must be on the ticket, first or second place, and finally his opponents were not harmonious enough among themselves to sink their differences and battle seriously and solidly against him. Hence his nomination will not occasion surprise, but will be accepted as something that was expected—although it remains to be seen whether it will fall like sweet music upon the ears of those Democrats, even in his own State, and from elsewhere, who have been vociferous against him. His name will hardly excite much enthusiasm, and his record, the more it is examined will still less inspire any warmth of feeling in his favor. The truth is TILDEN is a politician of the trickster school, and not one who is governed by any high principles. His chief aim has always been to take care of No. 1, and to so shift around as to keep himself in the popular breeze,—his actions being controlled by policy rather than principle. We do not in this mean to indulge in any personal vituperation of Mr. TILDEN. We recognize him as among the "smart" men in politics, but his smartness we fear, in the full light of honest investigation, will not redound to his honor. Placing him in comparison with Gov. HAYES, for personal character, he suffers immeasurably, while intellectually so far as clearness of perception, common sense and sound judgment are concerned he is overmatched by his Ohio opponent. There are more pyrotechnics about TILDEN than HAYES, but the latter if less showy is much more solid. When the people come to choose they will hardly have trouble in making a selection.

The platform was a work that required even greater delicacy of touch than the Presidential nomination, but the Convention maintained Democracy's reputation for indulging in swelling phrases which sound well but too often mean nothing. The chief feature of the platform which will attract attention is the "hard money" plank, which was adopted after a decidedly sulphurous debate. We fancy the country in general will endorse the desire for "hard money," Republicans being as earnest in that direction as Democrats profess to be. But, after all, the real question is not on the desirability of specie payments, but the best means of quickly reaching that end without bankrupting the country. We hardly think the Democracy, even with their "hard money plank," have just shown us the way out of the woods. The platform in detail, however, will demand extended analysis again.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

If the publication, through the evident concurrence of Mr. MCCORMICK, of certain private letters and telegrams which passed between him and Senator SCOTT, two years ago, had any real bearing on the removal of District Attorney REED, there would be some apology for the breach of faith practiced in giving private and confidential correspondence to the public without the consent of Mr. SCOTT. We have no ill-feeling to wreak on Mr. MCCORMICK, whom we regard as the mere instrument, in the present instance, of the vengeance of the State Ring on Mr. REED. If, however, he was so high-toned two years ago, he certainly has sadly deteriorated since, to publish confidential correspondence, with the view of implicating dishonorably, a gentleman not concerned, except as a friend of fair play, in the present struggle. Or, if Mr. MCCORMICK was cognizant of the method to be resorted to to displace Mr. REED, in advance of its being put into operation, his high-toned sense of personal honor must have entirely ebbed out of late. To secretly conspire to disgrace an honorable official, and to attempt to suddenly displace him, without notice or request for his resignation, is simply a dishonorable transaction. What Senator SCOTT will have to say will be known hereafter; but at the present, it is sufficient to say that neither letter nor telegrams indicate a desire to make any dishonorable approaches to Mr. MCCORMICK. He could have talked with him on any of the topics mentioned without suggesting anything improper.

The point now at issue is this: That right after the Cincinnati Convention, where the State Ring notably and conspicuously sold out the candidate preferred by the Republicans of this State, this same Ring starts in the work of decapitating officials guilty of no crime or neglect, or failure in the performance of duty, but who, on the contrary, are men of high character and undoubted faithfulness to the party. If the motive, as their organ suggests, is to control the location, and contract for a new Custom House and Postoffice, it is meaner and more contemptible than we thought. We ascribed it to Mr. REED's preference for BLAINE. But if it was to secure the location of the new Government building on Third street, then we have only to say that the transaction smells of corruption. Men do not act so violently in the interest of a certain idea, when inspired by honest motives. It becomes, therefore, all the more important to resist the removal by every means possible, that we may not have, in the very teeth of a Presidential canvass, a monument of folly and corruption rising in our very midst. For if, as the organ intimates, this is the purpose, then it is natural that the haste which could not wait for Mr. REED to resign will not wish to delay till the Presidential contest is over, but will begin at once to realize on the job. A beautiful prospect the Republican ticket in this county will have, in the face of a move like that! Either horn of the dilemma may be taken,—that of the jobbing or of the BLAINE antagonism,—and the removal is simply an outrage.

"HOLD THE FORT."

The youngest organ of the Ring, which started in full howl yesterday, requires more training than it has yet had, before it is set loose in the hunt. The *Evening Telegraph* which started out as a Reform, anti-Ring journal, is in full train, just now, on the other track. Having decently buried its reform ideas, it starts with all the ardor of a young convert in the new cause. First it charges that the GAZETTE gets up an "imaginary scare crow and cries out 'State Ring'" and then fights RUSSELL ERRETT. The exact thing we are at just now is to protest against the removal of Mr. REED. If that is imaginary, or a scare crow, and not a real, stubborn fact, we will be glad to know it. As to Mr. ERRETT, so far from opposing, or being unhappy over his nomination, we have given it cordial support, and have refrained from attempting to connect him with the operations of the State Ring. We think it unfortunate for him that those with whom he has been so long associated should insult as they do, the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania; but he declares that he has had nothing to do with it, and we believe him. Further, the proprietors of the GAZETTE, when other and strong Republicans urged Mr. REED to run as an independent candidate for Congress, explicitly urged him not to do so, declaring that the GAZETTE would not support him if he did, and our editorial columns yesterday expressed the same idea. So the long and slobbery whine of the *Telegraph* over Mr. ERRETT was as contemptible as it was uncalled for.

As to Mr. REED's removal, to palliate which the *Telegraph* speaks, one of the principal reasons alleged for it was that he did not prosecute Mr. SWOOPE's estate for his defalcations to the Government. It ill becomes the *Telegraph* to help this along, as such prosecution can yet be entered on, and the money involved can probably be traced, like some of the water bond money, directly to the *Telegraph*, where a proportion went into Mr. HARPER's pocket in the form of salary for services. If it is anxious on this point we will do our utmost to have that prosecution brought on even yet.

As to the Allegheny meeting, we have just this to say: That the meeting, so far from being, at any time, intended to do Colonel BAYNE an injury, was really designed to benefit him, along with the balance of the ticket.

As to the speakers, Mr. HAMPTON, Col. BAYNE, and Major A. M. BROWN will be present this evening and speak, and the meeting will, in every way, be an abundant success. We wish, however, right here, to repudiate, at once and forever, the contemptible, straight-laced idea that Republicans cannot ratify their ticket without consulting the County Committee. Who got up the great ratification meetings at Cincinnati and St. Louis? Who started the noble ratification meeting on the South Side? Was it the County Committee? Not a bit of it. The Lincoln Club originated the Opera House meeting for next Saturday evening. And the meeting in Allegheny was intended from the first to be, and will be loyal to the party, and not used for a fling at any one. The insinuations against Hon. H. M. LONG, in the light of these facts, is simply an outrage.

And now the precious convert to ringism closes its tirade by declaring we threaten to bolt the ticket, reminding us that the GAZETTE did bolt ANDREW G. CURTIN'S nomination in 1863. We can help its memory in this line of business. It not only bolted CURTIN'S nomination at the time indicated, but also bolted the nomination of GEN. J. K. MOORHEAD at one time, when he was a candidate for Congress in this District. But on both these occasions Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT was editor of the GAZETTE, and the present proprietors or editor were not connected with it. If these pregnant facts are disagreeably suggestive, the new devotee to Ringism has itself to thank.

This entire business can be summarized in a few terse statements. The entire trouble now under debate grew out of the effort of the State Ring to sell out BLAINE, who was the choice of our people for President. The fact that they did so has not been, and cannot be denied. They then, having accomplished this, proceeded to suddenly decapitate Mr. REED to make a place for Mr. MCCORMICK, for no earthly reason other than that Mr. REED was not their man. The Republicans of Allegheny county are not slaves yet, and we have but echoed their sentiments in declaring that such outrages will not be submitted to. Just the form the resentment of the people will take will depend on whether MCCORMICK is confirmed. If he is, look out for trouble. If he is not, there will only be an undercurrent of bad feeling. But it is because these things were breaking the party to pieces, and *certainly destroying the chances of election of any suspected of affiliation with the Ring*, that we have spoken; and it will be well for the party if our voice is heeded.

THE CENTENNIAL.

How to Reach the Big Show—Fairmont Park—Down the Delaware to Cape May.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CAPE MAY, June 26, 1876.

Three weeks ago this morning I took my seat in the morning express train, and bidding a fond adieu to our smoky town, turned my face Eastwardly. That fast 8:30 train is, as an old friend of mine was wont to say, "jist illegant!" for, save a momentary stop for passengers at Greensburg and at Huntingdon, we stopped not nor stayed but at Altoona and Harrisburg, until we arrived at Philadelphia on schedule time. Not having been there since the new passenger station (I hate the abomination of the word "depot" in this connection) had been built, I was somewhat at a loss, but was mercifully taken care of by a man with the word "Dispatcher" worked in silver thread on front of his cap, who put me into a two-horse convenience yclept a Centennial omnibus (everything is Centennial in the Quaker City just now), and who promised to go direct to my destination, between the station and Twentieth street. A Philadelphia "dispatcher's" regard for truth may be accurately measured by learning that I was hauled down to Ninth and Chestnut streets and then back fourteen blocks to my resting-place. True, I was not charged extra for the twenty-eight blocks which were traversed unnecessarily (equivalent to three and one-half miles superfluous rattling over bowlders), but upon considering that the wagon had to go to the Continental and back to the station there is small room for thanks for the driver's generosity.

Of course I went to the Centennial on Tuesday morning; (and here let me advise my readers to take the cars running northwardly, to the Reading railroad, as they furnish by far the most pleasant route to the big show.) Description is impossible within a smaller space than a large volume. I spent two days in Machinery Hall, almost three in the Main Hall, two or three in the Art Buildings; Memorial Hall and the annex—Horticultural and Agricultural Halls, the United States building, the Pennsylvania School building, (in which our city shows well) all are worth days of investigation. In fact, the whole affair is a wonder, a grand success, a noble triumph. In spite of the silly effort to puff foreigners and depreciate everything American, I must say our people stand well in this friendly passage of arms, save only in such trifling things as Cameoes and Mosaics, in which the old world will beat us until we are divided, as it is, into the very rich and the miserably poor. When our Pittsburgh friends visiting the exhibition get hungry they should go to the Milk Dairy for their lunch; there twenty-five cents will obtain for them a better lunch, served more neatly, and can be had for three times the money at other places.

As Having gotten fairly tired out by the wonderful quantity of things to be seen at the show, I took a drive through Schuykill Park and West Philadelphia. The Park will very far exceed Central Park, about which New York boasts so freely, and puts our own South Hill affair in the shade. Like the Show, the Park must be seen to be appreciated, and no one who takes the trouble to visit the Centennial should grudge the cost of an evenings drive in Schuylkill Park, especially along the far famed beautiful Wissahickon. In Philadelphia west of Schuylkill, (in that wilderness in which the ancient Philidelphia, once regarded as the Brotia of America, for west of the little creek he calls a river, was no where found aught but darkness, mental and moral), you will find the overflowings of wealth and taste, almost always to be seen in the suburbs of large and prosperous cities. An afternoon or a moonight evenings drive through the principal streets, studded as they are with tasteful dwellings surrounded by highly ornamented grounds would be delightful.

On Thursday morning last I took passage on the Richard Stockton for this place, and had the first taste of the luxury of a trip down Delaware bay to the ocean. It was really the luxury of a new sensation. The boat had been completely overhauled, and was on her first trip for the season, and we had all the pleasures of a delightful voyage, quiet and cleanly, instead of a rattle-bang ride on a dusty railroad running for 80 miles through a distressingly flat and sandy country, growing nothing but one continuous chapparal of scrub-oak—give me the 112 miles by water in preference to the 80 by rail and dust, all the time.

The temperature of the water is delicious—for of course I have been knocked down and run over by the Atlantic—and then the idea of bathing in a tub 3,000 miles wide and you don't know how many long, is a grand one—sufficiently so to make the muse of John MCKEE, of the Twelfth ward, all alive in one glow of Aurora Borealian imagery.

Folks are coming in from the landside slowly, but in a week or ten days the hotels expect to be crowded. So far, I have seen only one Pittsburgher, and only him when I fasten on my collar in the morning, but I trust I will not be left for long alone in my glory.

I received a copy of your paper on Saturday, and hope it will come regularly until I have the pleasure of seeing you again amid the heat and dust of our good old town.

By-the bye, how about Hayes and his colleague? Are you going to carry them over the "Great Unknown," who is to be brought forward at St. Louis? Of course, you will answer affirmatively. But I will stop right here, for fear I drift into politics, which you know I don't like.

VIATOR.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

$50,000 worth of oil was destroyed by lightning at Petrolia on Monday.

DAVID MAYER, of Luzerne county, was kicked in the stomach by a mule last Saturday and killed.

THE York jail is crowded. When the prisoners become "obstreperous" the keeper threatens to turn 'em out.

A BERKS COUNTY young man hung himself because his father refused to allow him to join a brass band. Sensible father.

In the oil regions the speculators have made bets on the number of oil tanks which will be struck by lightning during the summer.

A GOOD many Chester county farmers commenced cutting their wheat this week. Some have been at their grass for several days past. Wheat, grass, oats and potatoes all bespeak heavy yields.

GEORGE DILLON, *alias* George Lynd, a school mate of Governor Hayes, is serving a term in the Chester county jail for cattle stealing. He is from Ohio and upon hearing of the nomination of Gov. Hayes for President said "why I went to school with him!" and went on to moralize on the different courses their loves had taken.

A FEW days ago a son of Patrick O'Hara, Upper Merion, Montgomery county, was putting Paris Green on his potato patch; he was called away from his work to a sister's death bed. In his haste he left the bars down when a valuable colt of Mr. O'Hara got in the patch and ate some of the tops, when the poison which was on them caused the animal's death in a few hours.

LAST Sunday a party of young men were in the shed of the Seltzer House, at Womelsdorf, Berks county, when they spanned a rope upon which they performed numerous feats. Albert Rine proposed to hold his weight with his teeth on the rope. He took a firm hold with his mouth and let go with his hands, which gave him a jerk and broke his lower jaw bone on both sides, tearing out six teeth with the bone. The pain is excruciating and his injury is considered dangerous.

HUGH AND JAMES MEENAN, brothers, aged 12 and 14 years, of Wilkesbarre, quarreled last week about a garden hose wiht which they were trying to throw water on each other. James got the bes, of Hugh with the hose, when the latter ran into their residence and grabbed a sharp bread knife which he threw out after his brother, striking him in the side between the ribs and inflicting a serious wound. The knife had to be drawn out by force, and was found to have entered a considerable depth.

GRASSHOPPERS are reported to be committing extensive depredations in the vicinity of Scull's Hill, in Penn and Centre township, Berks county. Clover fields on the farms of Amandon Bright, John Chist, Jeremiah Guilden, and others have been much damaged, and some fields can be seen where the grass has been totally destroyed, and nothing remains but the bare stalks. The leaves and even the blossoms have been destroyed. The grasshoppers appear in numerous swarms, and are said to be larger than the ordinary kind.

A YOUNG MAN in New Castle went home late one night last week, and feeling hungry thought he would get a piece of bread and butter before going to bed. He went into the dark pantry, and after cutting a generous slice of bread proceeded to hunt the butter crock. After fumbling around for a while he found a crock, and liberally spread the bread with its contents. He searched still further and found something he thought was apple butter. This he also spread his lunch with. He took one huge mouthful of the piece, and found that it was spread with—lard and soft soap.

As two Scranton girls were leaving their room last Sunday morning, after harnessing for church, a dispute arose as to which had taken the most time to dress. The altercation waxed warm, and three other young girls, who were waiting for them, were called to decide the question on the spot. With a determination deserving a better cause, they again unharnessed and, at the call of "Time," once more commenced to fetter up. For a few minutes the air resembled the performance at a dark seance—feminine drapery and hosiery flying around loose and fast. The winner (Harriet) put the finishing touch to her hat in seven minutes and forty-three seconds, whilst Fanny came in less than fifteen seconds behind. After service the race was the topic that took the place of the sermon on the road home, and it was conceded to be the fastest time on record by twenty-two minutes and seventeen seconds.

A Glad Meeting.

A favored few who happened to be at the Union Depot on a certain day last week were witnesses of a charming little scene that will be long borne in pleasant remembrance. The usual miscellaneous crowd was assembled waiting for the train from the East, and among the people was a group of girls, one of whom was so restless, and eager, and pretty in her watchfulness that she could not have said more plainly in words than she did by her actions, that her heart was full of some dear, expected arrival. The train at length rumbled into the depot, and a pleasant-looking elderly gentleman and lady, evidently husband and wife, returning from a foreign tour, appeared among the passengers. As they stepped from the car they by-standers were conscious of a rush, and a flutter of muslin, and parasol, and hat, and handkerchief, and all that goes to make up the toilet of the mundane angel, accompanied by the prettiest little scream imaginable, half cry, half laugh, and the girl, almost a woman, threw herself into the old lady's arms and sobbed, "Mother! mother! mother!" as if her heart were breaking; and yet not a soul there but knew the fullness of her heart and sympathized with it. It was simply a pretty and natural thing—naturally and prettily done—the one touch of nature that makes the whole world kin.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Mr. Disraeli Said to be Failing.

There can be no doubt that he is not the man he was, and that the labor and responsibilities of his position as head of the Government are too much for him. He has been failing for some time back, but as far as his specific indisposition is concerned, he is now rather better. But the cause of anxiety is not so much his health as the failing in mental power and strength of character which is becoming constantly more conspicuous. He seems to alternate between moments of serious excitement, when he strains himself to the utmost, and longer intervals of deadly lethargy, when he can hardly be roused to pay attention to anything. He has no grasp of Parliamentary business, and leaves the heads of departments to do pretty much as they please. When he takes part in the business of the House, it is impossible not to be struck by the sort of dreamy, dazed, bewildered air with which he talks, almost like a man under the influence of opium or some kindred drug, and not sure where he is or what he is doing.—*London letter to the N. Y. Times.*

NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

The Cincinnati Nominations—Prospects for Crops—Lower Prices—General Notes.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1876.

On our own Ohio has again fallen another great honor. All hail the Buckeye State. She is proud of Rutherford B. Hayes, the man whom she has learned to trust and honor. Thrice had she made him Governor, with no regret. Thus far, in every public position, he has fully met the expectations of his friends. His record challenges criticism. He is conscientious, honest, capable, a man in every way fitted for the high position for which he is nominated, and to which the American people ought and will promote him next November.

It is true that many of the people hereabouts had their hearts set on Blaine for President, but as he failed of nomination, they now, as does the GAZETTE, wisely, cheerfully, heartily, and even enthusiastically, support Hayes. The promise now is that he will run beyond his ticket. Wheeler gives entire satisfaction. Providence was in the Cincinnati Convention. It is to be hoped He will not be excluded from that of St. Louis.

Harvest prospects are encouraging. In this beautiful Tuscarawas valley every kind of crop, except peaches, is promising. Wheat and grass are uncommonly heavy, both nearly ready for harvesting. The apple crop will be abundant.

Prices for almost everything rule low. Wool 30 cents, at which the sellers look blue. But why should they? They can buy calicos and muslins at from six to ten cents, and most other things at correspondingly low rates.

The farmers ought to be the happiest, as they are the most independent people in the world, and yet they are not. They are chronic complainers as a rule, always finding or making some occasion for their own unhappiness.

The Centennial fever rages here as elsewhere. Large preparations are making for the Fourth. We are to have a grand celebration—procession, bands, eloquent orations, roasted ox, &c., &c. This young America of ours is a great fellow. Wonder what he will be a hundred years hence.

Some of us who have a warm side for Pennsylvania find great satisfaction in the course pursued by the GAZETTE. It deals sturdy blows where needed. May its strong right arm never grow weak, nor its brave heart cowardly. AMICUS.

Queen Victoria's Pic-nics.

The Queen's walks and drives are not confined within her own premises. She crosses the Dee almost daily, and is quite as often seen on the opposite side of the river. She always uses an open carriage, but not always the same. Sometimes it is a wagonette, sometimes a low pony phaeton. Her guard of honor accompanies the royal equipage, however. John Brown sits on the box beside the coachman, and when there is not room there he rides on horseback by the side of the carriage. No fuss attends the Queen. An outrider, a little in advance of the royal carriage, clears the road, and the Queen goes quietly on her way, with a smile and a nod for any who chance to meet her. But as a rule her Majesty is not intruded upon when she ventures beyond the royal domains, unless on Sunday, and then it is strangers only who run after her. The cottagers do not annoy her, and she comes and goes without molestation. Indeed, they make a point of keeping out of the way when the white horse of the outrider appears in sight. Should the Queen, however, happen to come unexpectedly on her subjects by Deeside, she is deferentially acknowledged. The Queen and her ladies frequently picnic in the woods, or on the hillside, should it be handier. Materials to make a fire and cooking utensils are taken in the carrige, and tea is made on the greensward and handed round in rustic fashion without any ceremony. At these afternoon "teas" the Queen has no special chair of honor. Her seat is pretty often on the stump of a tree, with her cup in her hand, or any other casual resting place that turns up conveniently. Excursons are made also to various places of interest, and every corrie and glen within reach has been visited by the royal family.—*Court Circular.*

The Labor Question in England.

Reductions of wages are the order of the day in England, and the laboring classes seem to have become at length convinced that the price of work can not be arbitrarily maintained in defiance of the laws which govern the markets of the world. The miners' wages are about to be reduced by one-eighth, in obedience to the necessity which competition with continental labor imposes, and it is understood that this reduction will not be violently resisted. The Secretary of the Union writes to his subordinates that they are "on the eve of a terrible crisis, and there is not to be a strike, but terms are to be made somehow." The abandonment of trades-union dictation is evidently essential to avert the completion of the already half-accomplished overthrow of England's manufacturing supremacy, and her laboring people are wisely accepting the situation.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
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Universally use S. T.
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JAMES LITTELL,
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WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
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GREENWOOD
CEMETERY.
The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.
A. KELLY, President.
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ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
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Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
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NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

SINNOTT'S
WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
PATRICK SINNOTT,
Nos. 115 and 117 Buena Vis A street,
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NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STRONKEHEIDE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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MADE FROM WOOD CUTS AND TYPE, UNEXCELLED FOR WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY AT LOW PRICES.
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO. 57 Wood St.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

SPECIALTIES AND SPECIAL PRICES,
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FOR THIS WEEK, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S, Nos. 155, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Dress Goods!
For this week special prices have been made on nearly all lines of our large and beautiful line of Dress Goods, Silks, &c., and every counter contains good bargains.
Special Bargains
In newest styles of Summer Plaids, from 8c to 25c., worth one-half more formerly.
Special Bargains
In latest styles Fine Summer Plaids in great variety of materials, from 25c to $1.00, sold usually at one-third to one-half more.
Special Bargains
In a beautiful assortment of Brocade Mohairs from 25c to $1, never sold less than one-half per yard more.
Special Bargains
In Black Alpacas, very best possible value, from 12½c to $1.
Special Bargains
In Black Gros Grain Dress Silks from 75c to $4.50 per yard, and we respectfully ask an examination of this line.
Special Bargains
In a full and beautiful line of Colored Silks, from $1.00 to $2.50—these are special good bargains.
Special Bargains
In a choice assortment of Lawns from 12½c to 37½c. Also in all shades of Dress, Duster and Blouse Linens from 12½ to 37½c.
Special Bargains
And a special good bargain in Plain, Striped and Checked Black and Colored Hernanis and Grenadines from 5c to $2.
New Low Prices on all Goods.

Ladies' Wear!
Special good bargains will be found for this week in Ladies' Suits, Sacques, Shawls, &c., and lowest prices possible on every article on our second floor.
Special Bargains
Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen and Grass Cloth Suits.
Special Bargains
Full assortment of Misses' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits.
Special Bargains
In Ladies' White Barred Jaconet Suits, at $2.50, worth just $8.00.
Special Bargains
We are offering special inducements in our large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, in great variety of styles.
Special Bargains
In a beautiful assortment of White Goods, fully one-third lower than usual prices.
Special Bargains
In Ladies' Calico and Chintz Wrappers, Skirts, Waists, &c. And extra good bargains in Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Capes, Fancy Striped Shawls, &c.
Special Bargains
All kinds of wearing apparel for Infants at lowest prices.
Special Bargains
Ready-made Clothing of latest styles, for Gents, Youths and Boys.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys at much less than usual prices.
Special Bargains for This Week.

DRY GOODS!
A very large stock of all kinds of Domestic and Housekeeping Dry Goods, which we are offering this week at special low prices.
Special Bargains
Best makes Fast Colored Calicos at 5c, and 6¼c. Best make Shirting Calicos, choice styles at 6¼c.
Special Bargains
Fine qualities of Bleached Muslins at 6¼, 7, 8½ and 10c, special good value. 46-inch Bleached Pillow Case Muslin only 12½c.
Fine Damask Table Napkins, slightly imperfect at $1 per dozen.
Special Bargains
In Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, Twilled and Linen Sheetings, Irish and Family Linens, Loom Linens and Table Damasks.
Special Bargains
In Madder, Buff, White and Turkey Red Damasks, Fine Damask Table Cloths of all colors, Table Napkins all colors to match.
Special Bargains
In Tickings, Checks, Shirting Checks, German Ticks and Checks, Cheviot Shirtings, Ginghams, Striped Awning Ducks, Canvas.
Special Bargains
In Linens for Lap Rugs, fine Fringed and Plain Lap Rugs.
RED, WHITE AND BLUE BUNTINGS for Flags.
Special Bargains
In White and Fancy Bed Quilts. Lowest prices for Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings and everything in the way of Housefurnishing Goods.
Attractive Bargains This Week.

NEW GOODS!
COLUMN OF SPECIALTIES.
Special Bargains
Just received in Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts at only 70c.
Special Bargains
Also, in Unlaundried Shirts, all-Linen 3-ply Fronts, and all-Linen 2-ply Cuffs, at only 75c sold usually at $1.
Special Bargains
A large line of Parasols and Silk Sun Umbrellas, in all sizes and a great variety of styles, at special bargains.
Special Bargains
In Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, large assortment and best value ever offered.
Special Bargains
In latest styles Hats and Bonnets.
Special Bargains
In the latest styles of Ribbons, Flowers, Tips, &c.
Special Bargains
In New Sash Ribbons. New Sash Ribbons.
Special Bargains
In Sea Side Hats, etc.
Special Bargains
In everything now on our counters.
The Lowest Prices Yet Reached.

GREAT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
One of the largest stocks of Dry Goods in this part of the State to be sold regardless of cost or value.
To Quit the Business.
Being about to engage in another business, I offer my entire stock of Dry Goods at prices that will insure their sale within
SIXTY DAYS!
This stock must be sold. Price not so much an object as to realize rapidly on the goods. This is a genuine bona fide closing out sale, as every dollar's worth of goods must be disposed of by September 1st.
This is a rare opportunity to secure good bargains. Stock is very full, comprising over
$75,000 Worth of New and Desirable Goods.
Come early, as

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112@112¼.

THE defense made by the Ring organ of the sudden desertion of Mr. REED is that Mr. MCCORMICK behaved well two years ago. This all may have been,—although we will hear in due time what Senator SCOTT has to say on that subject,—but it does not excuse the course pursued toward Mr. REED. Our point is that the State Ring, for purposes of its own, suddenly turned Mr. REED out, so far as it could, by nominating Mr. MCCORMICK for the place. That fact stands undenied and undeniable. Mr. MCCORMICK may have acted properly at a more recent period than two years since, but this has nothing to do with the case.

THE Republican party will enter upon the canvass this year in full confidence and with decidedly aggressive spirit. The Democracy will put forth their strongest efforts, and struggle hard for success. With them it is victory or despair. Hence throughout the land every safeguard must be adopted, every weak point must be strengthened, every movement of the enemy watched. Vigilance must be practiced everywhere. Those who believe that law and order are better than misrule and anarchy should band together for the common defense. Organization should be commenced at once. Through it, the true state of affairs, whenever Democracy has obtained control, should be made known to the people. Documents—giving facts and figures that cannot be denied—should be circulated. Weekly meetings should be held by Republicans in every town, city and county in the land, so when the great battle is fought in November it will be, what it must be in reality, simply a struggle between the forces of enlightenment and public virtue and the forces of ignorance and vice. There is victory in the air! Let the loyal people prove by their labors that they desire to achieve it.

THE very warm weather we have been having of late has added greatly to the tide of Summer travel, the Centennial reaping its full share of the benefit of the arrangement. We see, apparently, passing through the west of the heated term, and the probabilities are, that a few weeks hence the condition of the weather will be far more agreeable than it now is. But the severity of the heat is doing much toward urging all who can go out of the city. The rapidity, ease and safety of railway travel, now puts away all fear in that direction. Indeed, it is wonderful that the very large number of trains over the main lines can be run with so nearly absolute safety. It is attributable to the great improvement in the construction of the roads—especially to the substitution of improved heavy steel rails for the light iron—and to the more thorough knowledge acquired from experience of the railroad business. Cars, too, are better constructed and there have been valuable inventions in the way of brakes and signals. On the whole, railway travel is so much safer than it formerly was, that the anxiety about the safety of friends who leave us for a day's trip, or a month's, no longer haunts us like a night-mare. These great improvements add vastly to the happiness of the community, and the residents of the city, after the hard rasping toil many are compelled to endure, are entitled to all the advantages for travel and rest, that modern skill can supply.

THE Philadelphia *Times* bestows a kind word on the very excellent service rendered by Governor HARTRANFT, in the way of reorganizing and putting in efficient condition, our State militia. It says, "we have been fortunate in a commander-in-chief whose experience in the field has taught him the necessity of discipline and care for details, and given him the requisite skill to carry into successful execution the best matured plans for the betterment of our militia. Governor HARTRANFT has given to this subject his best thought; by his advice the proper legislation has been secured and everything in this direction that could be desired has been promptly and cheerfully given. While other States have cut down their appropriations for the militia, we have seen our companies reduced by the most rigid inspections, till the result is that to-day we have only the best material, in splendid condition and reasonably provided for from the State treasury. For the weeding out of the Guard of the useless and discreditable great credit is due to Major General LATTA, the Governor's Adjutant General, who has devoted much of his time to personal attention to this duty. As a sample of his work in the interest at once of economy and efficiency, it may be noted that during the inspections of this year no less than twenty-one companies have been disbanded because they failed to reach the standard prescribed in the Adjutant General's offices. When Governor HARTRANFT took office we had twenty-one Major Generals, some of them more ornamental than useful, while now we have but ten, and this number might well be further reduced. By the law of 1870 the militia is wisely limited to two hundred companies, a number sufficiently large so long as nothing short of perfection is allowed in any. We have now ninety-five hundred guardsmen who have passed the ordeal of inspection and are ready for review or the more trying duties of the soldier. In August fully seven thousand of this superb command will be on our streets."

OUR PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

This week the Republicans of Allegheny county will have two opportunities to show their appreciation and endorsement of our Presidential ticket. One meeting will be held in Allegheny this evening, in the old Diamond, and the other will be held in the Pittsburgh Opera House on Saturday evening. Both will be addressed by able and eminent gentlemen, amply capable of discussing the issues now at stake, and of properly placing before the people the candidates selected. There is a steadily growing feeling in favor of our candidates, and it begins to be evident that their strength will be of that solid, substantial kind that cannot be shattered or very seriously affected by impassioned appeal. Mr. HAYES rises to public view as a genial, kindly gentleman, correct in principles and habits, and amply qualified by conviction and experience to meet the wishes of the people in the line of reform. His character and record are absolutely unassailable. The same is true of Mr. WHEELER. He is one of those men of sturdy honesty, who has made no mistakes for which his friends need apologize. Yet he is a positive character, a man of decided convictions, and of active, earnest life. There is nothing undecided about his course on the back pay question, showing that his convictions are right, and that he is not afraid to act them out.

In its influence in harmonizing the several elements of the party, the ticket is specially meritorious and strong. The several elements that threatened separate action have been conciliated, and announce their purpose to support the ticket. The unpurchasable independent papers follow the same course. Hence there are several very decided elements of strength in the ticket which we might not have had, even with BLAINE as our candidate. Of course we lose the rush of enthusiasm he would have given us, but the principles of the party, as they shall stand in contrast with those of the Democracy, and the strong characters of the candidates, will, as the canvass progresses, inspire the requisite enthusiasm. There is a strong undercurrent of confident feeling in the party, and the fall canvass will develop it fully and largely. At the present, we are called upon simply to put the stamp of approval on the ticket. This done, and we quietly wait through the heat of the summer, till time for the active canvass comes, when the full work of the campaign is inaugurated. Let there, then, be a rally, that will show our people to be in earnest. The Diamond and the Opera House meetings should both testify to the loyalty of our people to the ticket, and their anxiety to have Republican principles triumphant for another four years.

TILDEN TRIUMPHANT.

After a very lively time of it the Democratic Convention, at St. Louis, yesterday got through with its platform and selected SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York, as its chief standard bearer for the coming campaign. The success of TILDEN in securing the nomination was generally looked upon as a foregone conclusion by the best politicians from the first. His cohorts were perfectly organized. He had started early enough in the race to get to the front in advance of any competitor. He hailed from New York, and it was thought a New Yorker must be on the ticket, first or second place, and finally his opponents were not harmonious enough among themselves to sink their differences and battle seriously and solidly against him. Hence his nomination will not occasion surprise, but will be accepted as something that was expected—although it remains to be seen whether it will fall like sweet music upon the ears of those Democrats, even in his own State, and from elsewhere, who have been vociferous against him. His name will hardly excite much enthusiasm, and his record, the more it is examined will still less inspire any warmth of feeling in his favor. The truth is TILDEN is a politician of the trickster school, and not one who is governed by any high principles. His chief aim has always been to take care of No. 1, and to so shift around as to keep himself in the popular breeze,—his actions being controlled by policy rather than principle. We do not in this mean to indulge in any personal vituperation of Mr. TILDEN. We recognize him as among the "smart" men in politics, but his smartness we fear, in the full light of honest investigation, will not redound to his honor. Placing him in comparison with Gov. HAYES, for personal character, he suffers immeasurably, while intellectually so far as clearness of perception, common sense and sound judgment are concerned he is overmatched by his Ohio opponent. There are more pyrotechnics about TILDEN than HAYES, but the latter if less showy is much more solid. When the people come to choose they will hardly have trouble in making a selection.

The platform was a work that required even greater delicacy of touch than the Presidential nomination, but the Convention maintained Democracy's reputation for indulging in swelling phrases which sound well but too often mean nothing. The chief feature of the platform which will attract attention is the "hard money" plank, which was adopted after a decidedly sulphurous debate. We fancy the country in general will endorse the desire for "hard money," Republicans being as earnest in that direction as Democrats profess to be. But, after all, the real question is not on the desirability of specie payments, but the best means of quickly reaching that end without bankrupting the country. We hardly think the Democracy, even with their "hard money plank," have just shown us the way out of the woods. The platform in detail, however, will demand extended analysis again.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

If the publication, through the evident concurrence of Mr. MCCORMICK, of certain private letters and telegrams which passed between him and Senator SCOTT, two years ago, had any real bearing on the removal of District Attorney REED, there would be some apology for the breach of faith practiced in giving private and confidential correspondence to the public without the consent of Mr. SCOTT. We have no ill-feeling to wreak on Mr. MCCORMICK, whom we regard as the mere instrument, in the present instance, of the vengeance of the State Ring on Mr. REED. If, however, he was so high-toned two years ago, he certainly has sadly deteriorated since, to publish confidential correspondence, with the view of implicating dishonorably, a gentleman not concerned, except as a friend of fair play, in the present struggle. Or, if Mr. MCCORMICK was cognizant of the method to be resorted to to displace Mr. REED, in advance of its being put into operation, his high-toned sense of personal honor must have entirely ebbed out of late. To secretly conspire to disgrace an honorable official, and to attempt to suddenly displace him, without notice or request for his resignation, is simply a dishonorable transaction. What Senator SCOTT will have to say will be known hereafter; but at the present, it is sufficient to say that neither letter nor telegrams indicate a desire to make any dishonorable approaches to Mr. MCCORMICK. He could have talked with him on any of the topics mentioned without suggesting anything improper.

The point now at issue is this: That right after the Cincinnati Convention, where the State Ring notably and conspicuously sold out the candidate preferred by the Republicans of this State, this same Ring steps in the work of decapitating officials guilty of no crime or neglect, or failure in the performance of duty, but who, on the contrary, are men of high character and undoubted faithfulness to the party. If the motive, as their organ suggests, is to control the location, and contract for a new Custom House and Post-office, it is meaner and more contemptible than we thought. We ascribed it to Mr. REED's preference for BLAINE. But if it was to secure the location of the new Government building on Third street, then we have only to say that the transaction smells of corruption. Men do not act so violently in the interest of a certain idea, when inspired by honest motives. It becomes, therefore, all the more important to resist the removal by every means possible, that we may not have, in the very teeth of a Presidential canvass, a monument of folly and corruption rising in our very midst. For if, as the organ intimates, this is the purpose, then it is natural that the basis which could not wait for Mr. REED to resign will not wish to delay till the Presidential contest is over, but will begin at once to realize on the job. A beautiful prospect the Republican ticket in this county will have, in the face of a move like that! Either born of the desperation may be taken, or that of the jobbing or of the BLAINE antagonism,—and the removal is simply an outrage.

"HOLD THE FORT."

The youngest organ of the Ring, which started in full howl yesterday, requires more training than it has yet had, before it is set loose in the hunt. The *Evening Telegraph* which started out as a Reform, anti-Ring journal, is in full train, just now, on the other track. Having decently buried its reform ideas, it starts with all the ardor of a young convert in the new cause. First it charges that the GAZETTE gets up an "imaginary scare crow and cries out 'State Ring'" and then fights RUSSELL ERRETT. The exact thing we are at just now is to protest against the removal of Mr. REED. If that is imaginary, or a scare crow, and not a real, stubborn fact, we will be glad to know it. As to Mr. ERRETT, so far from opposing, or being unhappy over his nomination, we have given it cordial support, and have refrained from attempting to connect him with the operations of the State Ring. We think it unfortunate for him that those with whom he has been so long associated should insult as they do, the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania; but he declares that he has had nothing to do with it, and we believe him. Further, the proprietors of the GAZETTE, when other and strong Republicans urged Mr. REED to run as an independent candidate for Congress, explicitly urged him not to do so, declaring that the GAZETTE would not support him if he did, and our editorial columns yesterday expressed the same idea. So the long and slobbery whine of the *Telegraph* over Mr. ERRETT was as contemptible as it was uncalled for.

As to Mr. REED's removal, to palliate which the *Telegraph* speaks, one of the principal reasons alleged for it was that he did not prosecute Mr. SWOOPE'S estate for his defalcations to the Government. It ill becomes the *Telegraph* to help this along, as such prosecution can yet be entered on, and the money involved can probably be traced, like some of the water bond money, directly to the *Telegraph*, where a proportion went into Mr. HARPER'S pocket in the form of salary for services. If it is anxious on this point we will do our utmost to have that prosecution brought on even yet.

As to the Allegheny meeting, we have just this to say: That the meeting, so far from being, at any time, intended to do Colonel BAYNE an injury, was really designed to benefit him, along with the balance of the ticket.

As to the speakers, Mr. HAMPTON, Col. BAYNE, and Major A. M. BROWN will be present this evening and speak, and the meeting will, in every way, be an abundant success. We wish, however, right here, to repudiate, at once and forever, the contemptible, straight-laced idea that Republicans cannot ratify their ticket without consulting the County Committee. Who got up the great ratification meetings at Cincinnati and St. Louis? Who started the noble ratification meeting on the South Side? Was it the County Committee? Not a bit of it. The Lincoln Club originated the Opera House meeting for next Saturday evening. And the meeting in Allegheny was intended from the first to be, and will be loyal to the party, and not used for a fling at any one. The insinuations against Hon. H. M. LONG, in the light of these facts, is simply an outrage.

And now the precious convert to ringism closes its tirade by declaring we threaten to bolt the ticket, reminding us that the GAZETTE did bolt ANDREW G. CURTIN'S nomination in 1863. We can help its memory in this line of business. It not only bolted CURTIN'S nomination at the time indicated, but also bolted the nomination of GEN. J. K. MOORHEAD at one time, when he was a candidate for Congress in this District. But on both these occasions Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT was editor of the GAZETTE, and the present proprietors or editor were not connected with it. If these pregnant facts are disagreeably suggestive, the new devotee to Ringism has itself to thank.

This entire business can be summarized in a few terse statements. The entire trouble now under debate grew out of the effort of the State Ring to sell out BLAINE, who was the choice of our people for President. The fact that they did so has not been, and cannot be denied. They then, having accomplished this, proceeded to suddenly decapitate Mr. REED to make a place for Mr. MCCORMICK, for no earthly reason other than that Mr. REED was not their man. The Republicans of Allegheny county are not slaves yet, and we have but echoed their sentiments in declaring that such outrages will not be submitted to. Just the form the resentment of the people will take will depend on whether MCCORMICK is confirmed. If he is, look out for trouble. If he is not, there will only be an undercurrent of bad feeling. But it is because these things were breaking the party to pieces, and *certainly destroying the chances of election of any suspected of affiliation with the Ring*, that we have spoken; and it will be well for the party if our voice is heeded.

THE CENTENNIAL.

How to Reach the Big Show—Fairmount Park—Down the Delaware to Cape May.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CAPE MAY, June 26, 1876.

Three weeks ago this morning I took my seat in the morning express train, and bidding a fond adieu to our smoky town, turned my face Eastwardly. That fast 8:30 train is, as an old friend of mine was wont to say, "just illegant!" for, save a momentary stop for passengers at Greensburg and at Huntingdon, we stopped not nor stayed but at Altoona and Harrisburg, until we arrived at Philadelphia on schedule time. Not having been there since the new passenger station (I hate the abomination of the word "depot" in this connection) had been built, I was somewhat at a loss, but was mercifully taken care of by a man with the word "Dispatcher" worked in silver thread on front of his cap, who put me into a two-horse convenience yclept a Centennial omnibus (everything is Centennial in the Quaker City just now), and who promised to go direct to my destination, between the station and Twentieth street. A Philadelphia "dispatcher's" regard for truth may be accurately measured by learning that I was hauled down to Ninth and Chestnut streets and then back fourteen blocks to my resting-place. True, I was not charged extra for the twenty-eight blocks which were traversed unnecessarily (equivalent to three and one-half miles superfluous rattling over bowlders), but upon considering that the wagon had to go to the Continental and back to the station there is small room for thanks for the driver's generosity.

Of course I went to the Centennial on Tuesday morning; (and here let me advise my readers to take the cars running northwardly, to the Reading railroad, as they furnish by far the most pleasant route to the big show.) Description is impossible within a smaller space than a large volume. I spent two days in Machinery Hall, almost three in the Main Hall, two or three in the Art Buildings; Memorial Hall and the annex—Horticultural and Agricultural Halls, the United States building, the Pennsylvania School building, (in which our city shows well) all are worth days of investigation. In fact, the whole affair is a wonder, a grand success, a noble triumph. In spite of the silly effort to puff foreigners and deprecate everything American, I must say our people stand well in this friendly passage of arms, save only in such trifling things as Cameoscene and Mosaics, in which the old world will beat us until we are divided, as it is, into the very rich and the miserably poor. When our Pittsburgh friends visiting the exhibition get hungry they should go to the Milk Dairy for their lunch; there twenty-five cents will obtain for them a better lunch, served more neatly, than can be had for three times the money at other places.

Having gotten fairly tired out by the wonderful quantity of things to be seen at the show, I took a drive through Schuylkill Park and West Philadelphia. The Park will very far exceed Central Park, about which New York boasts so freely, and puts our own South Hill affair in the shade. Like the Show, the Park must be seen to be appreciated, and no one who takes the trouble to visit the Centennial should grudge the cost of an evenings drive in Schuylkill Park, especially along the far famed beautiful Wissahickon. In Philadelphia west of Schuylkill, (in that wilderness in which the ancient Philidelphia, once regarded as the Bostin of America, for west of the Delaware may be taken,) that of the jobbing order of the BLAINE antagonism,—and the removal is simply an outrage.

"HOLD THE FORT."

The youngest organ of the Ring, which started in full howl yesterday, requires more training than it has yet had, before it is set loose in the hunt. The *Evening Telegraph* which started out as a Reform, anti-Ring journal, is in full train, just now, on the other track. Having decently buried its reform ideas, it starts with all the ardor of a young convert in the new cause. First it charges that the GAZETTE gets up an "imaginary scare crow and cries out 'State Ring'" and then fights RUSSELL ERRETT. The exact thing we are at just now is to protest against the removal of Mr. REED. If that is imaginary, or a scare crow, and not a real, stubborn fact, we will be glad to know it. As to Mr. ERRETT, so far from opposing, or being unhappy over his nomination, we have given it cordial support, and have refrained from attempting to connect him with the operations of the State Ring. We think it unfortunate for him that those with whom he has been so long associated should insult as they do, the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania; but he declares that he has had nothing to do with it, and we believe him. Further, the proprietors of the GAZETTE, when other and strong Republicans urged Mr. REED to run as an independent candidate for Congress, explicitly urged him not to do so, declaring that the GAZETTE would not support him if he did, and our editorial columns yesterday expressed the same idea. So the long and slobbery whine of the *Telegraph* over Mr. ERRETT was as contemptible as it was uncalled for.

As to Mr. REED's removal, to palliate which the *Telegraph* speaks, one of the principal reasons alleged for it was that he did not prosecute Mr. SWOOPE'S estate for his defalcations to the Government. It ill becomes the *Telegraph* to help this along, as such prosecution can yet be entered on, and the money involved can probably be traced, like some of the water bond money, directly to the *Telegraph*, where a proportion went into Mr. HARPER'S pocket in the form of salary for services. If it is anxious on this point we will do our utmost to have that prosecution brought on even yet.

As to the Allegheny meeting, we have just this to say: That the meeting, so far from being, at any time, intended to do Colonel BAYNE an injury, was really designed to benefit him, along with the balance of the ticket.

As to the speakers, Mr. HAMPTON, Col. BAYNE, and Major A. M. BROWN will be present this evening and speak, and the meeting will, in every way, be an abundant success. We wish, however, right here, to repudiate, at once and forever, the contemptible, straight-laced idea that Republicans cannot ratify their ticket without consulting the County Committee. Who got up the great ratification meetings at Cincinnati and St. Louis? Who started the noble ratification meeting on the South Side? Was it the County Committee? Not a bit of it. The Lincoln Club originated the Opera House meeting for next Saturday evening. And the meeting in Allegheny was intended from the first to be, and will be loyal to the party, and not used for a fling at any one. The insinuations against Hon. H. M. LONG, in the light of these facts, is simply an outrage.

And now the precious convert to ringism closes its tirade by declaring we threaten to bolt the ticket, reminding us that the GAZETTE did bolt ANDREW G. CURTIN'S nomination in 1863. We can help its memory in this line of business. It not only bolted CURTIN'S nomination at the time indicated, but also bolted the nomination of GEN. J. K. MOORHEAD at one time, when he was a candidate for Congress in this District. But on both these occasions Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT was editor of the GAZETTE, and the present proprietors or editor were not connected with it. If these pregnant facts are disagreeably suggestive, the new devotee to Ringism has itself to thank.

This entire business can be summarized in a few terse statements. The entire trouble now under debate grew out of the effort of the State Ring to sell out BLAINE, who was the choice of our people for President. The fact that they did so has not been, and cannot be denied. They then, having accomplished this, proceeded to suddenly decapitate Mr. REED to make a place for Mr. MCCORMICK, for no earthly reason other than that Mr. REED was not their man. The Republicans of Allegheny county are not slaves yet, and we have but echoed their sentiments in declaring that such outrages will not be submitted to. Just the form the resentment of the people will take will depend on whether MCCORMICK is confirmed. If he is, look out for trouble. If he is not, there will only be an undercurrent of bad feeling. But it is because these things were breaking the party to pieces, and *certainly destroying the chances of election of any suspected of affiliation with the Ring*, that we have spoken; and it will be well for the party if our voice is heeded.

THE CENTENNIAL.

How to Reach the Big Show—Fairmount Park—Down the Delaware to Cape May.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CAPE MAY, June 26, 1876.

Three weeks ago this morning I took my seat in the morning express train, and bidding a fond adieu to our smoky town, turned my face Eastwardly. That fast 8:30 train is, as an old friend of mine was wont to say, "just illegant!" for, save a momentary stop for passengers at Greensburg and at Huntingdon, we stopped not nor stayed but at Altoona and Harrisburg, until we arrived at Philadelphia on schedule time. Not having been there since the new passenger station (I hate the abomination of the word "depot" in this connection) had been built, I was somewhat at a loss, but was mercifully taken care of by a man with the word "Dispatcher" worked in silver thread on front of his cap, who put me into a two-horse convenience yclept a Centennial omnibus (everything is Centennial in the Quaker City just now), and who promised to go direct to my destination, between the station and Twentieth street. A Philadelphia "dispatcher's" regard for truth may be accurately measured by learning that I was hauled down to Ninth and Chestnut streets and then back fourteen blocks to my resting-place. True, I was not charged extra for the twenty-eight blocks which were traversed unnecessarily (equivalent to three and one-half miles superfluous rattling over bowlders), but upon considering that the wagon had to go to the Continental and back to the station there is small room for thanks for the driver's generosity.

Of course I went to the Centennial on Tuesday morning; (and here let me advise my readers to take the cars running northwardly, to the Reading railroad, as they furnish by far the most pleasant route to the big show.) Description is impossible within a smaller space than a large volume. I spent two days in Machinery Hall, almost three in the Main Hall, two or three in the Art Buildings; Memorial Hall and the annex—Horticultural and Agricultural Halls, the United States building, the Pennsylvania School building, (in which our city shows well) all are worth days of investigation. In fact, the whole affair is a wonder, a grand success, a noble triumph. In spite of the silly effort to puff foreigners and deprecate everything American, I must say our people stand well in this friendly passage of arms, save only in such trifling things as Cameoscene and Mosaics, in which the old world will beat us until we are divided, as it is, into the very rich and the miserably poor. When our Pittsburgh friends visiting the exhibition get hungry they should go to the Milk Dairy for their lunch; there twenty-five cents will obtain for them a better lunch, served more neatly, than can be had for three times the money at other places.

Having gotten fairly tired out by the wonderful quantity of things to be seen at the show, I took a drive through Schuylkill Park and West Philadelphia. The Park will very far exceed Central Park, about which New York boasts so freely, and puts our own South Hill affair in the shade. Like the Show, the Park must be seen to be appreciated, and no one who takes the trouble to visit the Centennial should grudge

A Glad Meeting.

A favored few who happened to be at the Union Depot on a certain day last week were witnesses of a charming little scene that will be long borne in pleasant remembrance. The usual miscellaneous crowd was assembled waiting for the train from the East, and among the people was a group of girls, one of whom was so restless, and eager, and pretty in her watchfulness that she could not have said more plainly in words than she did by her actions, that her heart was full of some dear, expected arrival. The train at length rumbled into the depot, and a pleasant-looking elderly gentleman and lady, evidently husband and wife, returning from a foreign tour, appeared among the passengers. As they stepped from the car the by-standers were conscious of a rush, and a flutter of muslin, and parasol, and hat, and handkerchief, and all that goes to make up the toilet of the mundane angel, accompanied by the prettiest little scream imaginable, half cry, half laugh, and the girl, almost a woman, threw herself into the old lady's arms and sobbed, "Mother! mother! mother!" as if her heart were breaking; and yet not a soul there but knew the fullness of her heart and sympathized with it. It was simply a pretty and natural thing—naturally and prettily done—the one touch of nature that makes the whole world kin.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Mr. Disraeli Said to be Failing.

There can be no doubt that he is not the man he was, and that the labor and responsibilities of his position as head of the Government are too much for him. He has been failing for some time back, but as far as his specific indisposition is concerned, he is now rather better. But the cause of anxiety is not so much his health as the failing in mental power and strength of character which is becoming constantly more conspicuous. He seems to alternate between moments of serious excitement, when he strains himself to the utmost, and longer intervals of deadly lethargy, when he can hardly be roused to pay attention to anything. He has no grasp of Parliamentary business, and leaves the heads of departments to do pretty much as they please. When he takes part in the business of the House, it is impossible not to be struck by the sort of dreamy, dazed, bewildered air with which he talks, almost like a man under the influence of opium or some kindred drug, and not sure where he is or what he is doing.—*London letter to the N. Y. Times.*

NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

The Cincinnati Nominations—Prospects for Crops—Lower Prices—General Notes.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1876.

On our own Ohio has again fallen another great honor. All hail the Buckeye State. She is proud of Rutherford B. Hayes, the man whom she has learned to trust and honor. Thrice had she made him Governor, with no regret. Thus far, in every public position, he has fully met the expectations of his friends. His record challenges criticism. He is conscientious, honest, capable, a man in every way fitted for the high position for which he is nominated, and to which the American people ought and will promote him next November.

It is true that many of the people hereabouts had their hearts set on Blaine for President, but as he failed of nomination, they now, as does the GAZETTE, wisely, cheerfully, heartily, and even enthusiastically, support Hayes. The promise now is that he will run beyond his ticket. Wheeler gives entire satisfaction. Providence was in the Cincinnati Convention. It is to be hoped He will not be excluded from that of St. Louis.

Harvest prospects are encouraging. In this beautiful Tuscarawas valley every kind of crop, except peaches, is promising. Wheat and grass are uncommonly heavy, both nearly ready for harvesting. The apple crop will be abundant.

Prices for almost everything rule low. Wool 30 cents, at which the sellers look blue. But why should they? They can buy calicos and muslins at from six to ten cents, and most other things at correspondingly low rates.

The farmers ought to be the happiest, as they are the most independent people in the world, and yet they are not. They are chronic complainers as a rule, always finding or making some occasion for their own unhappiness.

The Centennial fever rages here as elsewhere. Large preparations are making for the Fourth. We are to have a grand celebration—procession, bands, eloquent orations, roasted ox, &c., &c. This young America of ours is a great fellow. Wonder what he will be a hundred years hence.

Some of us who have a warm side for Pennsylvania find great satisfaction in the course pursued by the GAZETTE. It deals sturdy blows where needed. May its strong right arm never grow weak, nor its brave heart cowardly. AMICUS.

Queen Victoria's Pic-nics.

The Queen's walks and drives are not confined within her own premises. She crosses the Dee almost daily, and is quite as often seen on the opposite side of the river. She always uses an open carriage, but not always the same. Sometimes it is a wagonette, sometimes a low pony phaeton. Her guard of honor accompanies the royal equipage, however. John Brown sits on the box beside the coachman, and when there is not room there he rides on horseback by the side of the carriage. No fuss attends the Queen. An outrider, a little in advance of the royal carriage, clears the road, and the Queen goes quietly on her way, with a smile and a nod for any who chance to meet her. But as a rule her Majesty is not intruded upon when she ventures beyond the royal domains, unless on Sunday, and then it is strangers only who run after her. The cottagers do not annoy her, and she comes and goes without molestation. Indeed, they make a point of keeping out of the way when the white horse of the outrider appears in sight. Should the Queen, however, happen to come unexpectedly on her subjects by Deeside, she is deferentially acknowledged. The Queen and her ladies frequently picnic in the woods, or on the hillside, should it be handier. Materials to make a fire and cooking utensils are taken in the carriage, and tea is made on the greensward and handed round in rustic fashion without any ceremony. At these afternoon "teas" the Queen has no special chair of honor. Her seat is pretty often on the stump of a tree, with her cup in her hand, or any other casual resting place that turns up conveniently. Excursons are made also to various places of interest, and every corrie and glen within reach has been visited by the royal family.—*Court Circular.*

The Labor Question in England.

Reductions of wages are the order of the day in England, and the laboring classes seem to have become at length convinced that the price of work can not be arbitrarily maintained in defiance of the laws which govern the markets of the world. The miners' wages are about to be reduced by one-eighth, in obedience to the necessity which competition with continental labor imposes, and it is understood that this reduction will not be violently resisted. The Secretary of the Union writes to his subordinates that they are "on the eve of a terrible crisis, and there is not to be a strike, but terms are to be made somehow." The abandonment of trades-union dictation is evidently essential to avert the completion of the already half-accomplished overthrow of England's manufacturing supremacy, and her laboring people are wisely accepting the situation.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. E. Reis, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MINOR.
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Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use S. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

GREENWOOD
CEMETERY.
The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.
A. KELLY, President.
A. CLANEY, Secretary.
TTH

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
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Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, BOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 55 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

SINNOTT'S
WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
P. ERCK SINNOTT,
Nos. 115 and 117 Buena Vis a street,
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NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
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1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

SPECIALTIES AND SPECIAL PRICES,
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FOR THIS WEEK, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S, Nos. 155, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Dress Goods!
For this week special prices have been made on nearly all lines of our large and beautiful line of Dress Goods, Silks, &c., and every counter contains good bargains.
Special Bargains
In newest styles of Summer Plaids, from 8c to 25c, worth one-half more formerly.
Special Bargains
In latest styles Fine Summer Plaids in great variety of materials, from 25c to $1.00, sold usually at one-third to one-half more.
Special Bargains
In a beautiful assortment of Brocade Mohairs from 25c to $1, never sold less than one-half per yard more.
Special Bargains
In Black Alpacas, very best possible value, from 12½c to $1.
Special Bargains
In Black Gros Grain Dress Silks from 75c to $2.50 per yard, and we respectfully ask an examination of this line.
Special Bargains
In a full and beautiful line of Colored Silks, from $1.00 to $2.50—these are special good bargains.
Special Bargains
In a choice assortment of Lawns from 12½c to 37½c. Also, in all shades of Dress, Duster and Blouse Linens from 12½ to 37½c.
Special Bargains
And a special good bargain in Plain, Striped and Checked Black and Colored Hernanis and Grenadines from 8c to $2.
New Low Prices on all Goods.

GREAT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
One of the largest stocks of Dry Goods in this part of the State to be sold regardless of cost or value,
To Quit the Business.
Being about to engage in another business, I offer my entire stock of Dry Goods at prices that will insure their sale within
SIXTY DAYS!
This stock must be sold. Price not so much an object as to realize rapidly on the goods. This is a genuine bona fide closing out sale, as every dollar's worth of goods must be disposed of by September 1st.
This is a rare opportunity to secure good bargains. Stock is very full, comprising over
$75,000 Worth of New and Desirable Goods.
Come early, as the best goods will likely be disposed of first.
Everything sold at private sale, and marked down to less than half their value.
We cannot enumerate prices—come and see our prices,
A. W. ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal Street,
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THE NEWEST THING OUT.
FOULARD PERCALE SUITS.
IN BLACK,
And the Dark Shades of BLUE, MYRTLE and BROWN.
JUST OPENED BY
F. H. EATON & CO.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
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AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS. CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
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SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

PROFESSIONAL.
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
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EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
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Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housecleaning draweth near,
Therefore
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Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)
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Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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CAPITAL, ... $200,000

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 29, 1876.

The extreme heat of yesterday was sensibly felt, and had its effect on the tendency and volume of business. There was dullness prevailing everywhere. The money market continues to be most abundantly supplied, and rates ruled yesterday precisely the same as the day before, and indeed as for a month past. The same reason for this monotonous condition of affairs prevails—a lack of enterprise in the leading industries. There is little or no production going forward for a future market. Business is confined to the present market, consequently there is very little paper making, and even less discounting. Of the paper now offered from day to day, some of the banks report that they see too little legitimate business paper representing sales of goods, but that there is a considerable proportion of single names and paper which represents unsold merchandise. This, as far as it is general, may perhaps be owing to a change in the system of doing business, trade in many departments of business being done more nearly on a cash basis.

—In speculating as to the future, we must look first and chiefly to the crop prospects. If these are good the future is full of promise; if these are bad, then there can be no change for the better in the times. Crop failures always mean hard times. Other there are reverses from overtrading, but the production of wealth is the measure of trade, and it is only when the latter falls off that the country finds it has been overtrading. Good crops and prosperity go hand in hand, as our resources can only be adequately developed with an abundance of food as raw material. This being the case, the question now is what are the crop prospects? It is too early, of course, to form a safe opinion as to the result of the approaching harvest, but at this time the outlook is decidedly favorable. What is short in some localities, but in the aggregate it is good. The same may be said of other small grains, and of grass. The great staple, corn, never promised a more abundant yield. Generally it was planted in good season, and has made rapid progress. With seasonable weather hereafter, the crop will be a large one. The tobacco crop also promises finely. Of cotton, of course, it is too soon to speak, but the prospects are good. Providence may blast some of our prospects, but fortunately [illegible] the crops are concerned, bungling [illegible] can do no harm. If the harvests [illegible] and the courage that [illegible] veals inspire, the people cannot pay their debts, and what the people cannot do, the nation cannot accomplish.

—An English authority makes the last exhibit of national indebtedness (in 1875) aggregate £4,570,000,000, divided thus: Great Britain, £775,000,000; Europe, £2,773,000,000; America, £774,000,000; Asia, £131,000,000; Australasia, £40,000,000, and Africa, £77,000,000. Great Brittain has reduced her debt by £127,000,000 sterling—that is, an average of a little over £2,000,000 a year since 1815. Germany, since her settlement with France, has but a small debt, and Holland, Belgium and Denmark are making progress toward wiping out theirs. After complimenting the United States on their reduction of debt, the London adds this remark, which is only too common among foreigners at this time: "It is strange to find that this people, so proud of its position among nations, and so anxious to relieve itself from debt, and everything that the condition of their supplies, should suffer themselves to be reproached with the existence among them of a paper currency, seven years after the close of the civil war."

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112½	5-20's 1868-coupons	121
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	123¾	10-40's	117⅜
" 1865	116¾	Currency 6's	122⅞
" 1865 new	117⅜	" New 5 per cents	117⅛
4-20's 1867	122¾	10-40's coupons	118⅜
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	107¼	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅜
Erie	18⅛	Union Pacific	61
L. C.	96⅜	Toledo & Wabash	2⅜
C. & A.	73¾	Harlem	135
St. Paul	41⅝	Adams Express	110
Do. Pref	70⅜	American Express	58⅝
Michigan Southern	92⅝	Wells, Fargo	117½
Do. Central	81	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	89½
Northwestern Com.	43⅝	Quicksilver	14½
Do. Pref	66¾	Fort Wayne	100
Rock Island	100⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14
Cleve. & Pitts	93	Panama	138
Pacific Mail	19⅝	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	70⅜		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (8)	52¾	Cen. Trans. (B)	43
Reading (8)	44¾	Empire do. (B)	49
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	138	A. V. R. R. 7.30s (B)	103⅜
Oil Creek (S)	40¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	84
Lehigh Valley (S)	56⅜	N. Pacific bonds (B)	74¼

NEW YORK, June 28, 1876.

Money closed easy at 4@5 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 5½@6½. The customs receipts were $219,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,674,000. The clearings were $21,000,00 Sterling was firm at 488@489. Gold was strong at 112@112¼. Governments were strong and higher. Railroad bonds were quiet. State securities were dull. Tennessees were firm. Stocks, with the exception of coal shares, were active, strong and higher, with Western Union, Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Northwests as features. Western Union advanced 3½ per cent., and Lake Shore 1½. The transactions were 190,600 shares, of which 84,000 were Western Union, 18,000 Northwests, 8,000 St. Pauls, 50,000 Lake Shore, and 11,000 Michigan Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123½; 5-20s '65, 116½; do. new, 120½; do. '67, 122½; do. '68, 124; 10-40s, 117⅝; do. coupons, 118½; new 5s, 117½; currency 6s, 126½.

State bonds.—Tennessees old, 46½; do. new, 46½; Virginia new, 27½; do. old, 27½; Missouri 6s, 107½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70½; Quicksilver, 14; do. preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 25½; Mariposa, 9½; do. preferred, 19; Adams Express, 110; Fago Express, 89½; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 72½; New York Central, 107½; Erie, 123½; do. preferred, 17½; Harlem, 136½; do. preferred 125, Michigan Central, 59½; Panama, 37½; Union Pacific 61; Lake Shore, 56½; Illinois Central, 96½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93½; Northwestrn common, 43½; do. preferred, 66½; C. C. C. & I., 43; New Jersey Central, 73½; Rock Island, 100½; St. Paul, 41½; do. prefered, 70½; Toledo & Wabash, 2½; do. prefered, 2½; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haut, 105; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Altor 102; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississipi, 16½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missori Pacific, 6½; Atlantic & Pacific prefered, 24; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 113; Hannibal & St. Joseph 14½; Central Pacific, 110; Union do., 16½; U. S. land grant, 101; do. Sinking Fund bonds, 91½.

LONDON, 5 P. M., June 28.—Consols: 94 1-16@5-32s of '65, 105½; do '67, 108½; 10-40s, 97½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 12½; preferred, 18.

PARIS, June 28.—Rentes 106f.

FRANKFORT, June 28.—United States new 5s, 92½.

Harvest Prospects.

McKillop, Sprague & Co. issues from their New York office a weekly bulletin of harvest prospects. That of last saturday is chiefly concerning Texas, of which we learn that

The area under cultivation is greater in every instance than ever before. In several counties the increase will be fully 20 per cent. though, with one or two exceptions, the increase is wholly under grain; while the acreage under cotton is in many counties less than last year.

In only two counties is there any complaint respecting the condition and prospects of the wheat crop, and that is, "slightly injured by rust." The harvesting of the crop has commenced, in some counties it is about over, and the result is very favorable. Some report the yield per acre not as great as last year, but the increase of area will much more than cover the deficiency.

Corn is rapidly maturing, and unless a severe drought should come within the next ten days the crop will be the largest the State has ever produced.

A telegram from Topeka, Kan., dated last Saturday, says:

The *Commonwealth* has dispatches from the Cottonwood and Arkansas Valleys, in Southwestern Kansas, along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., stating that the wheat harvest is two-thirds finished, and will be all complete by July 1. The yield is very large, and the acreage nearly three times that of last year. The surplus for shipment from Wichita alone is estimated at 2,000,000 bu, and from the two valleys at not less than 5,000,000 bu. Other crops are in splendid condition, and the farmers are prosperous and happy.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1876.

The general situation, so far as business is concerned, has not varied much for some days; that it is dull no one will dispute, but then our merchants do not expect much at this season. The leading articles of merchandise present nothing important, with the exception of a further advance on Sugar-cured Meats. Flour, Grain, and produce generally continue dull, and excepting Sugars for which there is an increasing demand, the Grocery business is also dull.

APPLES—Sales of new crop at $2.50@3.50 per bbl as to quality.

BEANS—Continue very dull, and prices are nominal at 90c@$1 ₱ bu.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9½; No. 2 Hurl, 8c; choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; insides and covers, 5@6c; crooked, 4@5c.

BUTTER—There is scarcely as much inquiry as there was a few days sloce, in consequence of the hot weather; no change in pr ces; prime to choice solid packed, 15@17c.

BERRIES—Raspberries selling at $7@8 ₱ stand; Gooseberries, $4@4.50; Currants, $3@6; Cherries, $5 @6.

CHEESE—Prime new Ohio Factory, 8¼@8¾ c to the trade, and 9¾@10c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull; it is about out of season, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

EGGS—Market steady, with sales of fresh stock at 19c, and some dealers predict that 20 will be the ruling price within the next few days.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Spring wheat flours, $6@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.80@7; ambers, $7@7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.

GROCERIES—The market for Sugars is firm at the recent advance, and there is an increasing demand. Coffee is also very firm; our latest advices from the seaboard report that holders refuse to make any concessions in order to effect sales.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@7¾	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	10¾a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	10¼a
Granulated	11¼a	Ref. Yellow	8¾a 9¾
Powdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	65 a68
Prime	80 a1	Dark	45 a55

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	A Rio (h pkgs)	20½
Prime Rio	21¾a22	A Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	26
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is no improvement to note in the Grain business, nor is it likely that there will be for some weeks yet; Grain d alers generally report that they never knew the Grain business to be as dull and unsatisfactory as it has been during the past two or three months. Wheat continues dull and in the absence of sales prices are little better than nominal. The demand for Oats continues light, and prices weak but unchanged; mixed Ohio and Penna. quoted at 32a33, do white, 34a35c. Corn quotable at 45a46c as to quality. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75a77c.

HAY—The market for baled is reported dull at $12a13 for No. 1 timothy and $10a11 for No. 2. Loose from country wagons, $10a15.

MILL FEED—There is no demand scarcely except in a small way, and prices are weak but nominally unchanged: Bran on track, $11a12; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $13a14; Middlings, 15a20; Chopped Feed, $19a21.

ONIONS—In fair supply and lower; selling at $2a2.50 ₱ bbl, for new crop.

OILS— Extra No. 1, Lard oil (Winter) 93a95c ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 80c; No. 2 do, 70c; White Miners oil, 60c; yellow do, 57c; Linseed Oil, raw, 57c; do boiled, 62c. Carbon quoted at 11½a12 cents ₱ gallon; pure West Virginia Lubricating, 25c; No 1 do, 20c. There is a very fair demand for Mineral oil, and the market is steady at quotations.

[illegible] old crop being [illegible] and June; $1,04½ July; $1,05¾ August; 3,883½c; rejected 75a76½c. Corn active, firm and higher; high mixed 46¾c cash June; 46¾c July; 46¾c bid August. Oats firmer; No. 2 unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm at 61a61½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $19.25a19.40 spot; $19.22½a19.55 July. Lard higher; $11.25 spot; $11.22½a11.25 July. Bulk shoulders 7½c; clear rib 10½c; clear 10¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm at $1.10½.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Flour dull; still in buyers' favor; receipts 13,000 barrels; No. 2 unchanged; superfine western and State $4; common to good $4.10a4.95; good to choice $5a5.50; white wheat extra $5.60a7.50; extra Ohio $5.75a7.75. Wheat irregular; good prime grades dull and unchanged; common and inferior heavy; receipts 47,000 bushels; No. 1 spring nominal at $1.20a1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.12a1.17; No. 3 $1.04; No. 3 Chicago spring 93a93½c. Rye, barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; receipts 44,000 bushels; western mixed damaged and heated 50a54c. Oats dull; receipts 41,000 bushels; western mixed and State 33a 42c. Hay and hops firm. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8a8¼c; prime 8¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 8¼a9c; refined 15½c; cases 19a21c. Pork dull at $19.50. Lard dull; prime steam $11.50, closing at $11.50, and $11.55 asked. Whisky quiet and a shade easier; $1,12 cash; $1,13 regular.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Flour dull; superf. $5,75a4,10; double $4,20a4,50; treble $4,75a5,00. Corn firm; No. 2 white 66½c; mixed 68c. Oats dull; St. Louis 35c. Cornmeal quiet at $2,40. Hay unchanged; $18a18,50; for prime. Pork dull at $21,25. Lard firm; prime 12¾c; keg 13½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11¼a11½c; clear 12a12½c. Whisky firm at $1,13. Coffee quiet at 15½a 18c. Sugar quiet; fair to fully fair 8¾a8¾c. Molasses firm at 43a47c. Rice steady at 4a6½c.

Baltimore

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Flour dull, heavy and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; western amber track $1,35; do red $1,10a1,25. Corn western dull; mixed 55½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye 70a75c. Provisions steady, firm, quiet and unchanged. Butter steady; western 21c. Petroleum strong; crude 8½a8¾c; refined 14¾a14¾c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm; jobbing $1,15.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Cotton quiet at 11¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at 90c@$1,15. Corn firmer at 47a48c. Oats quiet at 36a42c. Rye quiet at 74a75c. Pork: demand fair and market firm; $20 cash; $20,25 July. Lard dull; steam 11¾c; kettle 13a13¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders held at 7¾a8c; clear rib 10½c; clear 10¾c. Bacon 8¾a11a11¾c. Whisky firm at $1,12. Butter firm; choice western reserve 17a19c.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 28.—Refined petroleum 11¾d.

ANTWERP, June 28.—Refined petroleum 31f.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Cotton dull and easier; 6 1-16a6 3-16d; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 5,400 American. Corn: western mixed 25s9d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 28.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firmer; No. 2 white Wabash $1,32½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,27; amber $1,19¼; extra white Michigan $1,34¾. Rye; red 79c. Corn quiet; high mixed 54c; seller June 52¼c; seller July 51¾c; seller August 52½c; no grade 48c. Oats firm; No. 2 31c; Michigan 32½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat depressed; western red 88ca$1. Corn freely offered; mixed 56a 57c. Oats firm; mixed 30a32c. Whisky western $1,14; hard $1,20½; No. 2 $1,05; No. 3 90c. Corn firm; No. 2 45c. Oats quiet; No. 2 29¾c. Rye firm; No. 1 72c. Barley entirely nominal; No. 2 72c; No. 3 40c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Cotton firm; 11¼c. Flour firm; extra No. 3 $4,75; family $4,90a 4,10. Grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1,10. Bagging unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 28.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,26; No. 1 white Michigan $1,50. Corn dull at 57a58c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—Cotton easy at 11c; sales of 300 bales; receipts 151; shipments 870 bales. Others quiet and unchanged.

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BOSTON, June 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 60a61c. Oats: No. 2 white and mixed 35a35c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Beeves: receipts 2,330 head, against 2,790 same time last week; no really common cattle shown; market slow and a shade weaker; medium to prime steers 8¾a9¾c; a few selections 10a 10¼c. Sheep: receipts 4,300 head, making 5,930 for two days, against 5,020 same time last week; sheep easier at 4a6c; lambs slow at 6½a8c. Swine: receipts 4,012 head, making 6,340 for two days, against 8,500 same time last week; market a trifle firmer; 1 car load roughish Ohio hogs alive $6,75 per 100 lbs.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Hogs steady; common to good light $5,55a6,20; fair to good heavy $6a6,10.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—Hogs: receipts 750 head; prices $5,75a5,90.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The market was quiet, without important change.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Cotton firm at 12@ 12¼c.

Wheat Exports.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The wheat crop of France in 1874 was largely overestimated, as is shown by the imports this year that have been sent to the interior for immediate consumption. She will require still further imports.

The estimated annual consumption of Wheat in the United Kingdom, with its present population, is 22,250,000 quarters.

There has been provided of this amount already:

	Quarters.
1. Deliveries of English wheat, Sept 1, 1875, to June 3, 1876	6,993,880
2. Estimated English wheat, June 3 to Aug. 31, 1876, 74 per cent. of last year's deliveries	1,344,308
3. Imports less exports Sept. 1 to June 1	10,445,400
4. Amount in transit, June 1, for United Kingdom	1,371,508
Total already provided for	20,155,096

Which being deducted from 22,250,000 qrs. leaves 2,094,904 qrs, equal to 16,335,000 bu, to be provided for through imports of foreign wheat during the 3 months from June 1 to Aug. 31, and considering the generally inferior quality of both the home grown and foreign wheat the amount required more than what has already been provided for will probably exceed 20,000,000 bu. Some of the Californian, Chilian and Australasian fleet now in transit will not be available for consumption till into September or later.

The United States and Canada have in four weeks exported from Atlantic seaboard ports 7,220,910 bu, of which about 2,700,000 bu, have been taken by Continental Europe. It remains to be determined how long the interior supplies will feed this movement. Western advices indicate that there will soon be a falling off in the deliveries of wheat at lake ports, in which case even with a small Continental demand the required 20,000,000 bu. for the United Kingdom may not be so readily supplied at present current values.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

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20 BBLS. CHOICE NAVY BEANS For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 29, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₱	20a 30	Oil, Anise	$2,30a2,70 ₱
2d select	35a 40	Bergam	6,00a6,50
1st select	40a 45	Casia	2,00a2,20
Ald, Citric	90a1,00	Cajput	1,10
Oxalic	17a 20	Lemon	4,25a4,75
Tartaric	84a 90	Linseed B	52a60 gal
Alcohol	2,22a2,75 gal	Linseed R	52a55 gal
Aloes, cape	18a 20	Neatsfoot	90a1,35 gal
A Barb	40a 50	Olive	1,25a2,00
Socot	22	"	2,25a6,50
Alum	3¾a 4½	" Fls	3,25a3,50
Amm., Aq.	7a 11	Orange	3,75a4,00
Carb	19a 21	Origanum	50a60
Arnica, Flor	20a 22	Pennyroyl	3,80a4,00
Assafœtida	25a 30	Peppermt	4,50a4,80
Balz, Copaib	50a 55	Sassafras	75a85
Canada	50a 60	Wintergn	3,75a4,00
Bay Rum	2,75a4,50 gal	Pot, BiCarb	35
Berries car	2,75a3,00 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24
Sub silt	2,00a2,25	Bromide	75a 85
Bine Mass	38a40	Chlorate	33a 40
Wirtrol	11a12	Iodid	2,80a3,00
Borax, ref'd	14a 16	Nitrate	9a 10
Brim., Roll	4a 5½	Root, Genl	8 a12
Flor, sulp	5a 6	Gin, E. I	16
Buchu	16a 25	Gin, Jam	24
Calomel Am	85a1,00	Ipecac P	1,40
Camphor ref	33a 36	Jalap P	75
Canwood	5a 9	Rhubarb	2,25a2,50
Chamo, Ger	50	" Pow	2,25a2,50
Horn	26	Sar, Hond	58
Chloral Hyd	2,25	Sar, Moz	" 28
Chlorofor	90a1,05	Senega	90a1,00
Cincho, Pale	70a 80	Syngenia	45
Red	1,20a1,30	Val, Eng	45
Yellow	20a 40	" Ger	25
Cochineal	70a 80	Saffron, Am	55a
Copperas	2a 3	Sal Ammon	16a 18
Cream Tar	42a 45	Epsom	3a 5
Cubebs	20a 25	Glauber	2¼a 4
Dovers Pod	1,40a1,50	Rochelle	33a 35
Ergot	1,50	Soda	2a 3½
Ether, Nit	45a 55	Strych, Crys	1,50a1,75
Sul	70a 75	Cardam	2,50
Ex. Logw'd	13¾a14	Hemp	7¾a 8
Fenugreek	9a 10	Mustard	15a 18
Ital	25a 30	Senna, Alex	36a 82
Fustic	3a 4	E. I	24a 26
Glycer, Pure	20a 30	Tinct	1
Bowers'	65	Shellac	45a 60
Indigo, Man	1,00a1,20	Soap, Castile	11a 14
Guat	1,10a1,20	White	21a 25
Iodine, S. R	4,00a4,20	Soda Ash	4a 5
Iodoform	82 oz	Bi Carb	3a 6
Juniper Ber	7a 9	Strych, Ury	2,50a3,00
Logwood	2¾a 3¾	Pulv	2,30a2,75
Madder	12a 17	Sugar Lead	24a 28
Magnes, Cal	80a1,00	Turpen, spts	40a 45
Carb	45	Var. Coach	1,65a2,50
Manna, Fin	1,00	Copal	1,00a1,40
Morphia, Sul	4,45a4,75	Damar	1,00a1,25
Nit. Silver	88 oz	Japan	65a1,25 gal
Opium	7,25 ₱	Lac, Gum	22a25 ₱
Powd	9,60 lb	Whiting	1¾a 2¾ lb

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 2 feet 2 inches and rising. It was expected that the rise coming out of the Allegheny will make 3½ or 4 feet within the next 24 hours. Both the Clarion and Red Bank were reported coming out almost bank full. There has evidently been considerable rain north of here within the past day or two, and another heavy storm passed here in that direction yesterday.

NO arrivals or departures to report, and there are no boats due.

THE Rover, Ironsides, and Coal Hill, are at Middleport waiting for water.

CAPT. THOS. J. DARRAGH was married on Monday evening to Miss Jennie M. Finley, an accomplished young lady of the East End.

CAPT. LEE will call his new steamer, building at Metropolis, out of the Quickstep, the Kate Fris-bee, after a famous packet built at Pittsburgh by Capt. Frisbee.

THE famous R. E. Lee raised steam on Monday, and left the same night for Cairo, where she will receive he finishing touches and leave for her southern home.

THE new steamer Gov. Garland, had steam up yesterday, and was to have made a trial trip last evening. As will be seen by card, she is announced for Memphis and Arkansas River forthwith.

H. TAYLOR, a former barkeeper on the Idlewild, late from the Arkansas Hot Springs, disappeared mysteriously from the Red Cloud Friday night, in the Tennessee River. It is supposed he fell or jumped overboard.

CAPT. A. H. WHITTAKER expects to get the Fearless with her tow of rails out on the present rise; part of her tow is at Wheeling, and those of her barges here have been lightened up. She has been waiting on water for several weeks.

CAPT. G. W. NEARN, an old Pittsburgh boatman, has been for several years past book keeper in the employ of the Cincinnati underwriters and resident of that city, was in town yesterday. He goes from here to Wheeling, and from there to Cincinnati.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch, under date of Monday, says: The John A. Wood with empties passed up last night. Captain John Cannon has determined to take the new Robert E. Lee to Cairo on the present rise. Steam was raised, and the boat came over the bar to Portland, where she was visited by thousands of people, and departs for Cairo to-night.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch, of the 26th, says: Business opened dull, and will not likely improve much till after harvest. The Belle of Shreveport failed to get a trip, and remains over till to-morrow night. The Ed. Hobbs, Norton and Raven all have barges loaded with ore, and expect to leave the pile for the Ohio to morrow and next day. Iron ore is coming in for shipment more liberally, and boatmen are in better spirits. Hon. Lewis Green expected to leave for Cincinnati last night, but might be detained in the interests of the Democratic party at the Convention. Capt. Leathers is still here.

CAPT. IRWIN DUGAN, who took the contract to raise the schooner Sallilie, sunk in the Lake, near Port Huron, Nov. 17, 1853, laden with 500 tons of railroad iron, writes from Port Huron on the 26th, that work on the railroad iron now, and the prospects are favorable for its recovery. They are blowing her decks off with torpedoes. The first one we let off was a 100 pounder. It exploded while the good people of Huron were quietly enjoying their noon-day meal. It caused the earth to quake, and the people to rise from their dinners and rush out, thinking a thunder bolt had exploded. The liver placed the torpedo in the forward scuttle, and pushed it up forward with an iron rod under the deck. It took all the deck off for fifty feet from her stern aft. We will put one in this morning to break out her stern, and the current can wash through her then, and it will be easy sailing to get at the iron. The wreck lies in 50 feet of water, near the Canada shore, and in the rapids. The current runs 7 miles an hour. We have to use a heavy diving bell. A man could not hold himself against the current in an armor. We are working with the Wyoming—once a large lake steamer—now dismantled. She is splendid for the business.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—2 hrs scales, Fairbanks, M. & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 20 skn rags, T. V. Turner; 5 cks ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 2 do, McIntire & B; 12 pkgs groats, W. Fleming & Son; 750 bbls petroleum, Godfrey & C; 300 do, Hill, W. & Co; 50 bgs rye, Kiwood & Mc[illegible]; 2 cases matches, S. Ewart & Co; 25 hrs cheese, J. A. Garrett & Co; 27 cks potatoes, Black & B; 20 do, Cameron; 54 sheets iron, Thos. Barnes; 15 bls chairs, A. Ortlieb; 25 hrs cheese, D. Scheuerman; 10 rolls leather, W. E. Schmidt & Co; 2 cars copper, Park & Co; 1 car lumber, Heath & S; [illegible] London Bro; 75 do, A. Kirkpatrick [illegible] furniture, J. A. Evert.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 bbl eggs, C. Atwell & Co; 1 bdl potatoes, Voigt, M.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Gormley's Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 29, 1876.

The extreme heat of yesterday was sensibly felt, and had its effect on the tendency and volume of business. There was dullness prevailing everywhere. The money market continues to be most abundantly supplied, and rates ruled yesterday precisely the same as the day before, and indeed as for a month past. The same reason for this monotonous condition of affairs prevails—a lack of enterprise in the leading industries. There is little or no production going forward for a future market. Business is confined to the present market, and there is very little paper making, and even less discounting. Of the paper now offered from day to day, some of the banks report that they see too little legitimate business paper representing sales of goods, but that there is a considerable proportion of single names and paper which represents unsold merchandise. This, as far as it is general, may perhaps be owing to a change in the system of doing business, trade in many departments of business being done more nearly on a cash basis.

—In speculating as to the future, we must look first and chiefly to crop prospects. If these are good the future is full of promise; if these are bad, then there can be no change for the better in the times. Crop failures always mean hard times. Often there are reverses from overtrading, but the production of wealth is the measure of trade, and it is only when the latter falls off that the country finds it has been overtrading. Good crops and prosperity go hand in hand, as our resources can only be adequately developed with an abundance of food as raw material. This being the case, the question now is what are the crop prospects, of course, for upon these form a safe opinion as to the result of the approaching harvest, but at this time the outlook is decidedly favorable. What is short in some localities, but in the aggregate it is good. The same may be said of other small grains, and of grass. The great staple, corn, never promised a more abundant yield. Generally it was planted in good season, and has made rapid progress. With reasonable weather hereafter, the crop will be a large one. The tobacco crop also promises finely. Of cotton, of course, it is too soon to speak, but the prospects are good. Fruit will disappoint some of our promises, but fortunately, man can not. So [illegible] the crops are concerned, bungling [illegible] do no harm. If the harvests [illegible] promise, the [illegible] and [illegible] crops and the courage that [illegible] vests insmire, the people cannot pay their debts, and what the people cannot do, the nation cannot accomplish.

—An English authority makes the last exhibit of national indebtedness (in 1875) aggregate £4,570,000,000, divided thus: Great Britain, £775,000,000; Europe, £2,-[illegible]73,000,300; America, £774,000,000; Asia, £121,000,000; Australasia, £40,000,000; and Africa, £77,000,000. Great Britain has reduced her debt by £127,000,000 sterling—that is, an average of a little over £2,000,000, a year since 1815; Germany, since her settlement, has but a small debt, and Holland, Belgium and Denmark are making progress toward wiping out theirs. After complimenting the United States on their reduction of debt, the writer adds this remark, which is only too true of men among foreigners at this time: "It is strange to find that this people, so proud of its position among nations, and so anxious to relieve itself from debt, and everything that the condition of debt implies, should suffer themselves to be repressed with the existence among them of a paper currency ten years after the close of the civil war."

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State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 46½; do. new, 44½; Virginia new, 27½; do. old, 27½; Missouri 6s, 107½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 76¼; Quicksilver, 14; do. preferred, 36; Pacific Mail, 25½; Mariposa, 9½; do. preferred, 10; Adams Express, 119; Page Express, 89½; American Express, 58¾; United States Express, 72½; New York Central, 107½; Erie, 13½; do. preferred, 17½; Harlem, 128½; do. preferred 133, Michigan Central, 80½; Panama, 97½; Union Pacific 61½; Lake Shore, 56½; Illinois Central, 96½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93½; Northwestern common, 43½; do. preferred, 66½; C. C. C. & I., 43; New Jersey Central, 73½; Rock Island, 96½; St. Paul, 41½; do. preferred, 70½; Toledo & Wabash, 2½; do. preferred, 9½; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 105; do. preferred, 113; Chicago & Alton 102; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 6½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 24½; Indiana Central, 9½; Burlington & Quincy, 113; Hannibal & St. Joseph 14½; Central Pacific, 110; Union do., 106½; U. P. land grant, 101; do. Sinking Fund bonds, 91½.

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COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1876.

The general situation, so far as business is concerned, has not varied much for some days; that it is dull no one will dispute, but then our merchants do not expect much at this season. The leading articles of merchandise present nothing important, with the exception of a further advance on Sugar-cured Meats. Flour, Grain, and produce generally continue dull, and excepting Sugars for which there is an increasing demand, the Grocery business is also dull.

APPLES—Sales of new crop at $2.50@3.50 per bbl as to quality.

BEANS—Continue very dull, and prices are nominal at 90c@1 ₱ bu.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only, as to quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 8½; No. 2 Hurl, &c; choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; insides and covers, 5@6c; crooked, 4@5c.

BUTTER—There is scarcely as much inquiry as there was a few days since, in consequence of the hot weather; no change in prices; prime to choice solid packed, 18@19c.

BERRIES—Raspberries selling at $7@8 ₱ stand; Gooseberries, $4@4.50; Currants, $4@5; Cherries, $5 @6.

CHEESE—Prime new Ohio Factory, 8½@8¾c to the trade, and 8¼@8½c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull; it is about out of stock and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

EGGS—Market steady, with sales of fresh stock at 19c, and some dealers predict that 20 will be the ruling price within the next few days.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Spring wheat Sours, $@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; red winters, $6.30@7; ambers, $7.25@7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.

GROCERIES—The market for Sugars is firm at the recent advance, and there is an increasing demand. Coffee is also very firm: our latest advices from the seaboard report that holders refuse to make any concessions in order to effect sales.

RICE.

Carolina ..... 6¾@7¾c | Louisiana ..... 6¾@6¾c

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	10¾a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	10¼a
Granulated	11¾a	Red. Yellow	9¾@10
Powdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	9¾@
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	35@	Fair	25@
Prime	30@	Dark	20@

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	55@	Demara	50@

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@	Japan	40@
Gunpowder	45@	Oolong	35@
Imperial	30@	Souchong	35@

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	2 Rio (5 pkgs)	20¾
Prime Rio	22@	2 Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20 a	Roasted Java	30
Old Gov Java	32		

OILS—There is no improvement to note in the Grain business, nor is it likely that there will be for some weeks yet; Grain dealers generally report that they never knew the Grain business to be as dull and unsatisfactory as it has been during the past two or three months. Wheat continues dull and in the absence of sales prices are little better than nominal. The demand for Oats continues light, and prices weak but unchanged; mixed 25½ Ohio and Penna. quoted at 32@33, do white, 34@35c. Corn quotable at 47@52c as to quality. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75@77c.

HAY—The market for baled is reported dull at $12@13 for No. 1 timothy and $10@11 for No. 2. Some from country wagons, $10@15.

MILL FEED—There is no demand scarcely except in a small way, and prices are weak but nominally unchanged: Bran on track, $11@12; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $13@14; Middlings, $18@20; Chopped Feed, $19@21.

ONIONS—In fair supply and lower; selling at $2@2.50 ₱ bbl, for new crop.

OILS—Extra No. 1, Lard oil (Winter) 93@95c ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 80c; No. 2 do, 70c; White Miners oil, 60c; Yellow do, 57c; Linseed Oil, raw, 57c; do. boiled, 62c. Carbon quoted at 11¾@13 cents ₱ gallon; pure West Virginia Lubricating, 30@35c; do do, 20c. There is a very fair demand for Mineral oil and the market is steady at quotations.

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PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

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Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acetic, sorts	20c	Oil, Anise	$2.20@2.70 ₱ lb
30 select	35c	Bergam	$2.60@2.80 lb
1st select	40c	Cassia	$2.00@2.20 lb
Acid, Citric	90@1.00 lb	Castor	11 a16 lb
Oxalic	17a 20 lb	Lemon	$4.25@4.75 lb
Tartaric	60a 65 lb	Linseed R	67@68 gal
Alcohol	$2.25@2.35 gal	Linseed B	72@75 gal
Aloes, cape	18a 20 lb	Neatsfoot	90@1.25 gal
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive	$1.25@2.00 ₱ lb
Socot	22 lb	" Gal	$1.25@1.50 ₱ lb
Alum	3¾a 4¼ lb	Orange	$1.75@1.00 lb
Amm., Aq.	7a 11 lb	Origanum	$@$3.50 lb
Carb	19a 21 lb	Pennyroyl	$1.50@4.00 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a 22 lb	Peppermt	$4.50@4.80 lb
Assafœtida	25a 30 lb	Sassafras	75@85 lb
Bals. Copaib	50a 55 lb	Wintergn	$1.75@1.90 lb
Canada	55a 60 lb	Pot. BiCarb	25 lb
Ray Rum	2.75@4.00 gal	Bi Chrom	22@24 lb
Rio, Sub cur	2.75@3.00 lb	Bromide	75a 85 lb
Sub nit	2.00@2.25 lb	Chlorate	25a 30 lb
Blue Mass	50@60 lb	Iodid	2.80@3.00 lb
Vitriol	11a12 lb	Quinine	2.30@2.40 oz
Borax, ref'd	14a 16 lb	Root, Genl	8 a12 lb
Brim., Roll	4a 6¾ lb	Gin. E. I	16 lb
Flor. sulp.	5a 8 lb	Gin. Jam.	24 lb
Buchu	14a 25 lb	Ipecac F	1.40 lb
Calomel	65a 70 lb	Jalap F	75 lb
Camphor ref	52a 56 lb	Rhubarb	2.25@2.50 lb
Camwood	9a 9 lb	" Pow	2.25@2.50 lb
Chamo, Ger	50 lb	Sar. Hond	28 lb
Rom	35 lb	Sar. Mex	28 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.25 lb	Senega	90@1.05 lb
Chlorofor	90@1.05 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Va. Eng.	45 lb
Red	1.20@1.30 lb	" Ger	22 lb
Yellow	90a 1.00 lb	Saffron Am.	50a 80 lb
Cochineal	70a 80 lb	Sal Ammon	10a 12 lb
Copperas	2a 2½ lb	Epsom	3a 4 lb
Cream Tar	45a 50 lb	Glauber	2¾a 3 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Rochelle	39 lb
Dovers Pow'd	1.40@1.50 lb	Salpetre	2a 2¾ lb
Ergot	1.10 lb	Seed, Can'y	11a 12 lb
Ether, Nit	45a 48 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Sul	70a 75 lb	Hemp	7¼a 8 lb
Ex. Log'd	13¼a14 lb	Mustard	8a 10 lb
Liqu. Cal	32a 45 lb	Senna, Alex	30a 62 lb
Ital	25a 30 lb	E. I	20a 25 lb
Fustic	2a 4 lb	Tinnev	25 lb
Glycer. Pure	30a 35 lb	Shellac	45a 60 lb
Bowers'	26 lb	Soda, Caustic	3¾a 14 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00@1.20 lb	White	12a 21 lb
S. F.	1.10@1.25 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodine	4.00@4.20 lb	Bi Carb	5a 6 lb
Iodoform	82 oz	Strych. Cryst	1.50@1.60 oz
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Sulphate	2.50@3.75 oz
Logwood	23¼a 3¾ lb	Sugar Lead	24a 26 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Turpen. spts	37@38 gal
Magnes, Cal	90a1.00 lb	Var. Coach	1.65@2.50 gal
Carb	45 lb	Copal	1.00@1.40 gal
Manna, Fla	1.00 lb	Damar	1.00@1.40 gal
Morph. Sul	4.45@4.75oz	Japan	65@75 gal
Nit. Silver	90 oz	Vanel. Red	2¼a 2½ lb
Opium	7.25 lb	Whiting	1¼a 2½ lb
Pewd	9.50 lb		

Wheat Exports.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The wheat crop of France in 1874 was largely overestimated, as is shown by the imports this year that have been sent to the interior for immediate consumption. She will require still further imports.

The estimated annual consumption of Wheat in the United Kingdom, with its present population, is 22,320,000 quarters.

There has been provided of this amount already:

	Quarters.
1. Deliveries of English wheat, Sept 1, 1875, to June 3, 1876	6,993,880
2. Estimated English wheat, June 3 to Aug. 31, 1876, 71 per cent. of last year's deliveries	1,344,368
3. Imports less exports Sept. 1 to June 1,.10,445,400	
4. Amount in transit, June 1, for United Kingdom	1,871,506
Total already provided for	20,155,694

Which being deducted from 22,250,000 qrs. leaves 2,044,806 qrs, equal to 16,358,248 bu. to be provided for through imports of foreign wheat during the 3 months from June 1 to Aug. 31, and considering the generally inferior quality of both the home grown and foreign wheat the amount required more than what has already been provided for will probably exceed 20,000,000 bu. Some of the Californian, Chilian and Australasian fleet now in transit will not be available for consumption till into September or later.

The United States and Canada have in four weeks exported from Atlantic seaboard ports 7,220,910 bu, of which about 2,700,000 bu. have been taken by Continental Europe. It remains to be determined how long the interior supplies will feed this movement. Western advices indicate that there will soon be a falling off in the deliveries of wheat at lake ports, in which case even with a small Continental demand the required 20,000,000 bu. for the United Kingdom may not be so readily supplied at present current values.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Grain and provisions opened strong, but closed weak and lower. Wheat dull at 90c@$1.12½ cash; $1.04¼ July; $1.05¼ August; $1.08¾ September; $1.12½ October. Corn active, firm and higher; high mixed 46¾c cash; 46¾c July; 46¾c bid August. Oats firmer; No. 2 unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm at 61a61½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $19.22½a19.40 spot; $19.22½a19.55 July. Lard higher; $11.25 spot; $11.22½a11.25 July. Bulk shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 10¾c; clear 10¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm at $1.10¾.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Flour dull; still in buyers' favor; receipts 13,000 barrels; No. 2 unchanged; superfine western and State $4; common to good $4.10a4.95; good to choice do $5.00@5.40; white wheat extra $5.50@6.00; extra Ohio $5.75a7.75. Wheat irregular; good prime grades dull and unchanged; common and inferior heavy; receipts 47,000 bushels; No. 1 spring nominal at $1.20a1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.12a1.17; No. 3 $1.04; No. 3 Chicago spring 93a935c. Rye, barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; receipts 44,000 bushels; western mixed and State 53a 55c. Hay and hops firm. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8a8¼c; prime 8¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 8¼a8c; refined 15c; cases 19a21c. Pork dull at $19.50. Lard dull; prime steam $11.50, closing at $11.50, and $11.55 asked. Whisky quiet and a shade easier; $1.12 cash; $1.13 regular.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Flour dull; superfine $3.75a4.10; double $4.20a4.50; treble $4.75a6.00. Corn firm; white 60c; yellow 58c. Oats dull; St. Louis 35c. Cornmeal quiet at $2.40. Rye unchanged; $1.8a1.85 for prime. Pork dull at $21.25. Lard firm; tierce 12¾c; keg 13¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib 11¼a11½c; clear 12a13½c. Whisky firm at $1.13. Coffee quiet at 15¼a 18c. Sugar quiet; fair to fully fair 8¾a8¾c. Molasses firm at 43a57c. Rice steady at 6a6¼c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Flour dull, heavy and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; western amber track $1.38; do red $1.10a1.25. Corn western dull; mixed 55¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye 70a75c. Provisions steady, firm, quiet and unchanged. Butter steady; western 21c. Petroleum strong; crude 8¼@8½c; refined 14¾a14¾c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm; jobbing $1.15.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Cotton quiet at 11¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at 90c@$1.12. Corn firmer at 47a48c. Oats quiet at 36a42c. Rye quiet at 74a75c. Pork: demand fair and market firm; $20 cash; $20.25 July. Lard dull; steam 11¾c; kettle 13a13¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders held at 7¾a8c; clear rib 10½c; clear 10¾c. Bacon 8¾a11a11¾c. Whisky firm at $1.12. Butter firm; choice western reserve 17a19c.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 28.—Refined petroleum 11¼d.

ANTWERP, June 28.—Refined petroleum 31f.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Cotton dull and easier; 6½-16a6 3-16d; sales 8,000 bales including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 5,400 American. Corn: western mixed 25¾s.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 28.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firmer; No. 2 white Wabash $1.32½; No. 1 white Michigan $1.27; amber $1.19¼; extra white Michigan $1.34¾. Rye: red 79c. Corn quiet; high mixed 54c; seller June 52½c; seller July 51½c; seller August 52½c; no grade 48c. Oats firm; No. 2 31c; Michigan 32½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat depressed; western red 88c@$1. Corn freely offered; mixed 56a 57c. Oats firm; mixed 30a32c. Whisky: western $1.14. Petroleum: crude 11c; refined 14¾c. Butter dull and neglected, except for strictly prime. Cheese and Eggs quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.14; hard $1.20½; No. 2 $1.05; No. 3 91c. Corn firm; No. 2 45c. Oats quiet; No. 2 29¾c. Rye firm; No. 1 72c. Barley entirely nominal; No. 2 72c; No. 3 40c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Cotton firm; 11¼c. Flour firm; extra $3.50a3.75; family $4.00a 4.10. Grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1.10. Bagging unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 28.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.26; No. 1 white Michigan $1.50. Corn dull at 57a58c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—Cotton easy at 11c; sales of 300 bales; receipts 151; shipments 570 bales. Others quiet and unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 60a61c. Oats: No. 2 white and mixed 35a43c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Beeves: receipts 2,330 head, against 2,790 same time last week; no really common cattle shown; market slow and a shade weaker; medium to prime steers 8¾a9¾c; a few selections 10a 10½c. Sheep: receipts 4,300 head, making 5,930 for two days, against 5,020 same time last week; sheep easier at 4¾c; lambs slow at 6¾a8c. Swine: receipts 4,012 head, making 6,340 for two days, against 8,500 same time last week; market a trifle firmer; 1 car load roughish Ohio hogs alive $6.75 per 100 lbs.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Hogs steady; common to good light $5.85a6.20; fair to good heavy $6a6.37½.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—Hogs: receipts 750 head; prices $6.75a5.90.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The market was quiet, without important change.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Cotton firm at 12@ 12¼c.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 2 feet 2 inches and rising. It was expected that the rise coming out of the Allegheny will make 3½ or 4 feet within the next 24 hours. Both the Clarion and Red Bank were reported coming out almost bank full. There has evidently been considerable rain north of here within the past day or two, and another heavy storm passed here in that direction yesterday.

NO arrivals or departures to report, and there are no boats due.

THE Rover, Ironsides, and Coal Hill, are at Middleport waiting for water.

CAPT. THOS. J. DARRAGH was married on Monday evening to Miss Jennie M. Finley, an accomplished young lady of the East End.

CAPT. LEE will call his new steamer, building at Metropolis, out of the Quickstep, the Kate Frisbee, after a famous packet built at Pittsburgh by Capt. Frisbee.

THE famous R. E. Lee raised steam on Monday, and left the same night for Cairo, where she will receive her finishing touches and leave for her southern home.

THE new steamer Gov. Garland, had steam up yesterday, and was to have made a trial trip last evening. As will be seen by card, she is announced for Memphis and Arkansas River forthwith.

H. TAYLOR, a former barkeeper on the Idlewild, late from the Arkansas Hot Springs, disappeared mysteriously from the Red Cloud Friday night, in the Tennessee River. It is supposed he fell or jumped overboard.

CAPT. I. R. WHITTAKER expects to get the Fearless with her tow of rafts out on the present rise; part of her tow is at Wheeling, and those of her barges here have been lightened up. She has been waiting on water for several weeks.

CAPT. G. W. NEARE, an old Pittsburgh boatman, but who for several years past has been in the employ of the Cincinnati underwriters and a resident of that city, was in town yesterday. He goes from here to Wheeling, and from there to Cincinnati.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch, under date of Monday, says: The John A. Wood with empties passed up to-night. Captain John Cannon has determined to take the new Robert E. Lee to Cairo on the present rise. Steam was raised, and the boat came over the bar to Portland, where she was visited by thousands of people, and departs for Cairo to-night.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch, of the 26th, says: Business opened dull, and will not likely improve much till after harvest. The Belle of Shreveport failed to get a trip and remains over till to-morrow night. The Ed. Hobbs, Norton and Raven all have barges loaded with ore, and expect to leave the pile for the Ohio to-morrow and next day. Iron ore is coming in for shipment more liberally, and boatmen are in better spirits. Hon. Lewis Glenn expected to leave for Cincinnati to-night, but might be detained in the interests of the Democratic party at the Convention." Capt. Leathers is still here.

CAPT. IRWIN DEGAN, who took the contract to raise the schooner Saltillo, sunk in the Lake, near Port Huron, Nov. 17, 1853, laden with 300 tons of railroad iron, writes from Port Huron on the 23d: "We are at work on the railroad iron now, and the prospects are favorable for its recovery. We are blowing her decks off with torpedoes. The first one we let off was a 100 pounder. It exploded while the good people of Huron were quietly enjoying their noon-day meal. It caused the earth to quake, and the people to rise from their dinners and rush out, thinking a steamboat had exploded. The shock from the torpedo in the forward section, and push-ed it up forward with an iron rod under the deck. It took all the deck off for fifty feet from her stem aft. We will put one in this morning to break out her stern, and the current can wash through her then, and it will be 'easy sailing' to get at the iron. The wreck lies in

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are falling, followed by rising barometer; southerly, shifting to cooler northwesterly winds; local rains, followed by clear weather.

Attempted Outrage on the Hand Street Bridge.

Shortly after twelve o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to commit an outrage on the person of a woman on the Hand street bridge. Her yells for assistance were heard by the toll collector at the Allegheny end of the bridge, and he, with a couple of other men, went to her assistance. Her assailant fled, and she was assisted to her home in this city.

Base Ball Notes.

The New Haven base ball club yesterday defeated the Alleghenys at Union Park by the following score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleghenys	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3
New Haven	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—4

The Braddocks and New Havens play at twelve o'clock to-day, and the Alleghenys and Philadelphias at four o'clock.

Caught Between the Cars.

Last evening as Mr. Louis Reineman was attempting to cross Sixth street he was caught between two Penn avenue street cars and so badly injured that he became insensible. He was first removed to Dr. McDowell's office, on Penn avenue, and then to the jewelry store of his brother-in-law, Mr. Seidle, on Fifth avenue. Dr. Hechelman, of Allegheny, was summoned, and after examination pronounced the injuries serious, but not fatal. Mr. Reineman was then taken to his home, on Troy Hill.

Religious—July 4th, 1876.

We learn that a grand union commemorative service will be held at Trinity Church at 9 o'clock A. M., on the Fourth of July, to which the public is cordially invited. This is a happy thought and should engage the sympathy and participation of all, irrespective of denominational differences. It would be a most appropriate and we would suppose alike pleasant and edifying thing to doif hundreds who expect to join in the more secular observances of the day should attend this early religious service; it would to a fitting preparation for sharing in any of the civic processions of the day.

The Fire Commission.

A special meeting of the Fire Commission was held last night. The Chief Engineer was instructed to take part in the procession of the celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July, with one engine, one hose carriage and one hook and ladder truck. The aggregate number of men detailed to accompany the apparatus shall not exceed the number of companies in the department. The Chief was further instructed to see that the apparatus of the Department is in good order. No member shall absent himself from Monday evening to Wednesday morning. The Superintendent and repairer of telegraph must be on duty on the Fourth. A committee was appointed to arrange details.

HURRY UP!

The Collectors Asked to Report Immediately.

The Centennial Committee on Fire Works met yesterday morning, and without doing anything, adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon. At that time no quorum was present, and another adjournment was had to a time not appointed.

The chief cause of inaction on the part of the committee was the lack of information from the Finance Committee. Every cent necessary should have been collected and reported a week ago, and as yet but a very small portion of the collectors have made return. As it is absolutely necessary that the amounts received should be known, we are requested by City Clerk Morrow and Captain W. C. Cooke to notify the collectors to send in their returns immediately. The Pittsburgh collectors will report to E. S. Morrow, City Clerk, and the Allegheny collectors to either Joshua C. Patterson or Captain W. C. Cooke. The money in the Finance Committee must be returned by Saturday evening.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Reiseck & Bro., bankrupts, etc. Restraining order against the Fort Pitt Banking Company dissolved.

S. G. Barnes, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Exceptions to confirmation of Register's report. Hearing thereon fixed for the 29th inst.

Bakewell & Marthens et al. vs. Wettach Bros., Allegheny county. Exceptions were filed to the Register's report as to the sufficiency in number and amount of creditors joining in the petition against the debtors, and a hearing upon the same appointed for Friday next.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Diterle, false pretense, verdict of guilty.

Joseph S. Seifert, indicted for false pretense, entered a plea of *nolo contendere*.

Commonwealth vs. Richard Kern, larceny, verdict of guilty.

James Given, indicted for false pretense. Verdict of not guilty and prosecutor, Jas. P. Smith, pay the costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mary White, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Court Brevities.

IN THE case of Commonwealth vs. Jas. Patterson and Wm. Howard, indicted for levying blackmail, B. B. Cousin prosecutor, Jno. R. Large yesterday moved to quash the indictment, inasmuch as it did not set forth any crime committed. Judge Collier showed a disposition to quash it, but took the papers for examination, remarking that if he should grant the application, he would send the information back to the Grand Jury for a new indictment.

SUITS were entered against the city of Pittsburgh by Hill Burgwin, Esq., attorney for the following plaintiffs: Patrick O'Neil in trust for Jas. Gallagher, Jno. McDonald, Michael Cahill, Sarah M. Phillips, Wm. McKnight, Joseph Keeling, Hill Burgwin, trustee; Joseph Erny, for use of Joseph Keeling; Geo. Wheeler, for use of Joseph Keeling and C. Jones. The plaintiffs are property on Fifth avenue in the Fourteenth ward, which, it is claimed, was badly damaged by the bursting of a water pipe.

THE people of Marshall township, or a portion of them, petitioned the Court of Quarter Sessions to remove the Board of School Directors. The reasons for making this request of the Court were that the Board could not organize because no one member could obtain a majority of the votes for President. The members of the Board answered that they have organized, and that they have declared the seats of three of the directors vacant because of their refusal to attend the regular meeting. The vacancies they filled themselves. The Court appointed Col. Wadsworth, Esq., to take testimony on Friday next to ascertain the facts.

BREVITIES.

----The Wheeling puddlers are out on a strike for an advance of twenty-five cents per ton. They have been getting five dollars.

----The agitating house of the Standard oil works, near the Sharpsburg bridge, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $1,000; fully insured.

----O'Brien's battery commenced to fire a salute in honor of Tilden's nomination last night. They fired three guns and succeeded in breaking considerable glass in the Seventh avenue hotel and had to quit.

----An eight-year old boy named Garner was drowned in the Monongahela river a Hazlewood, Tuesday evening, by falling off a flat on which he was playing. His widowed mother resides at Marion station.

----Edward Carpenter, residing on Eighteenth street, in the Tenth ward, died yesterday morning, while sitting near the door, of heart disease. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

----Officer Ben. Clark, of Allegheny, last night arrested Wm. Howard on suspicion of having recently stolen large quantities of rope from along the Allegheny wharf. Part of it was found in his possession. Clark thinks that about $4,000 worth of rope and cable have been stolen within a few weeks past.

----Frederick Bulger, a driver for the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, was thrown from his wagon in the Ft. Wayne depot yesterday, by the team running off from fright at a passing engine. The wheels passed over his neck making a dangerous wound. His condition is considered critical by Dr. Moore, who dressed the wounds.

PERSONAL.

***Messrs. John Stoffel and Thomas Miller were nominated Tuesday night by the Republicans to fill the vacancies in the Select and Common Councils from the Twenty-fifth ward, South Side.

***Master Joseph H. Bohrbacker, son of Professor Bohrbacker, of the Western University, passed examination and was admitted to the Naval Academy of Annapolis on last Friday. Out of eighty-six applicants only eighteen passed on that day. Master Bohrbacher being one of the number.

Straw Hats.

A new and elegant stock of the latest styles in Straw Hats just received by
McCORD & CO.,
131 Wood street.

If the weather is too hot, and you desire not to bake your own bread, remember that bread made from the best flour that can be had, is sold by S. S. Maryin & Co., 18 Fifth avenue.

Ginger Ale, 5 cents a glass.
McCLAREN & McKENNAN.

A TRIPLE CRIME.

The Story of a Shocking Midnight Murder.

Two Butchers Assaulted, One Killed, Their Money Stolen and House Fired—Full Details of a Terrible Deed—Arrest of Smith Elkins on Suspicion—His Nervous Demeanor—Partial Inquest Last Night.

In the GAZETTE of yesterday morning was published a paragraph concerning the fire and injury of two men, at a butcher shop on Federal street extension, in the Tenth ward, Allegheny. The reading of it would naturally lead one to infer that the affair was somewhat mysterious. The writer thought so at the time he penned the item, but he was not then in possession of sufficient particulars to justify him in assuming that a murder had been committed, but it subsequently turned out that such was the case. It proved to be a triple crime—murder, robbery and arson. August Coleman was killed and William Topham, his partner, although he escaped death at the hands of his assailants, was very seriously hurt. These two men were Swiss butchers. They occupied as a shop and place of dwelling a two story frame house at No 79 Federal street, several rods beyond the first toll gate and about a quarter of a mile from the head of the street. The upper story was not occupied, but the two rooms below were used, the front as a butcher shop and the rear one for cooking and sleeping in. The entrance from back of the house to the rear apartment, which overlooks a short declivity, is by means of a high pair of steps. As a detective aptly phrased it last night it is the first floor from the front and the second floor from behind. Topham and Coleman were close friends and had for a long time been together in the butchering business. The investigation that followed the discovery of the murder dissipated the rumors that these men had quarreled and that Topham had murdered his friend and partner. The detectives of both cities unite in the opinion that the crime was perpetrated by parties intent upon robbing the butchers.

THE DISCOVERY.

The alarm of fire was turned in about half-past one o'clock, from box 31, by Mr. Canley, a next door neighbor, who alarmed the firemen at the Friendship engine house, on Arch street, some distance away. Because of the excessive warmth of the night he was unable to sleep and he arose from bed and went out on the porch, where he sat down to cool off. While there he heard a moan as though proceeding from some one in distress. Looking around he saw Topham lying on the sidewalk in front of his own dwelling. The moans then commenced to pour through the windows of the adjacent house prevented him asking Topham any questions. Prudently deferring his interrogatories he quickly ran to the Friendship engine house, where he gave the alarm, but by the time the engines arrived the fire had been extinguished by other neighbors who had been aroused from their slumbers. The building was Michael Seiferth, a saloon keeper two doors from the scene of the tragedy. He was awakened by his wife about the time the alarm of fire was sounded, and hastily donning his clothes ran out and met her with which he ran in Topham's house and entering the sleeping apartment dashed it upon the bed, which was on fire and on which Coleman was lying. Both bed and man were enveloped in flames. The water revived Coleman, and he soon unscrewed a bolt, and he cried out to as much purpose as exhausted nature would permit, and that was but faintly.

STORY OF THE ATTACK.

In front of the house Topham was being catechized by another neighbor, Mrs. Shaffer. She asked him several times how August was, and got muttered responses in his native tongue that were unintelligible to her. Finally he told her in broken English, pointing to the rear room, that there was a man back there. Coleman having been brought out of the house, the following story of the assault was eventually gotten from Topham through one of his fellow countrymen, living in the city, and left for home, which he reached about twenty minutes of two o'clock. He passed the Butcher's store on his way, and when near there heard a loud barking of dogs. As he came in front of the shop he was astonished to find a large white dog belonging to the butchers among the number of barking canines, as the butchers kept the dog always locked up and this was the first time that he had ever seen him out at night. Mr. Smith looked about, but hearing nothing but the barking dogs, and seeing no person he passed into his house. He began to disrobe himself for bed, and was pulling off his shoes when he was startled by the cry of "murder." He rushed out and found the house on fire. He says that it could not have been more than four minutes from the time he passed the shop until he heard the cry of murder, so that all of the bloody work was performed in the meantime. Shortly after he arrived at the burning house Mr. Smith met a colored man, who said he had just seen the villains pass down the road; that four men passed him on a run, and meeting another one he asked the latter what was the matter, and the man replied that the four ahead had just shot a dog, and he was after them to see who they were. The colored man, whose named is Reynolds, states that he would be able to recognize the man.

Below will be found the evidence adduced at the inquest last night.

Proceedings of the Inquest.

But little was done at the inquest last night, which was held in the Coroner's office, the idea being to await further developments before concluding it. As will be seen the most important testimony given was that of the colored man, Solomon Reynolds, and even what he said was guarded, for obvious reasons. The first person sworn was James Quinn, who testified as follows: "I live next door to Mr. Coleman; first heard of the fire about half-past one o'clock, went out, and heard a noise of somebody hallooing on the back porch; went around and found that it was William Topham, who was the porch; asked him what was the matter; he couldn't answer but kept gesticulating wildly; I then went to the stable and got a pick and with Mr. Seifert broke open the window; Mr. Seifert went into the house and put out the fire; saw Topham afterwards when the doctor was dressing his wound; he told me nothing; have known Coleman and Topham since March; never heard of any trouble between them."

The next witness was Michael Seifert. He said: "Live in the neighborhood of the house where the affair occurred. The first I knew of it was about one o'clock; my wife called me and said she heard some one hallooing and she believed some person was wounded; I thought it was somebody from over the way passing. As a detective aptly phrased it last night it is the first floor from the front and the second floor from behind. Topham and Coleman were close friends and had for a long time been together in the butchering business. The investigation that followed the discovery of the murder dissipated the rumors that these men had quarreled and that Topham had murdered his friend and partner. The detectives of both cities unite in the opinion that the crime was perpetrated by parties intent upon robbing the butchers.

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On cross examination he said:

"It was Topham I met on the street and thought he was run over by a carriage; Topham was not in the house when we got in; there was only Coleman, who was lying on the bed in the back room; the room was burning pretty bad; we found the trunk open; the police took it into my house; Topham says there was seventy dollars in the trunk, which was gone; he said that when they went to bed the trunk was locked; never knew of the two men quarreling; they kept "bachelor's hall," and got along first rate; there was no intemperance; they used to come over every evening and get some beer for their supper; when I told the persons who came in the room after me to break open the door, I didn't know it was already open, there was so much smoke."

Following Seifert came a colored man, Solomon D. Reynolds. The facts he gave were in substance as follows:

ON THE TRAIL.

"I live at No. 73 Jefferson street, not far from where the murder was. I came out of my house at about half-past one o'clock last night when I heard dogs barking, and some men running down the alley back of my house; there were five in the party; think I know some of them; heard the alarm of fire and cries of 'Murder' in a few minutes afterward; four men were in front and one big man a little behind the others; the hind man was walking hurriedly, and not running; called him, but he didn't answer, only walked faster; I called him twice again and the third time he answered me in a low voice; I asked him what was the matter; he answered in a broken voice that the boys were fighting at some dogs up there, and came near hitting me in the face.' I said that was a queer way for men to be running around. In about three minutes afterward I heard the cries of 'Fire!' and 'Murder!' after that I was reading in my house, when the dogs got to barking a good deal, and I looked to see what was the matter, I saw five men slipping around the alley and acting very suspiciously; they were dodging around corners and whistling low to each other, I thought from the way they were doing that they had some designs on my house; I locked up the house and went up to the second floor, and sat down so I could see out of the window, and listened; I saw the men pass one at a time from behind the corner, and heard one of them say, "That is the house," and "There he is now," in a low tone. While I was sitting at the window one of the men came to the alley right in front of where I sat, and got down on one knee; I thought if they wanted anything with me I had best put a bold face on it, and so I got up and looked right down at the man, pulling my hand in my hip pocket; the man looked at me, got up, put his hand in his vest pocket, and then walked away and joined the others; I watched them until they went into the house of Coleman's house; they were gone for some time and then came back as I said. I am certain I could tell the man that I saw kneeling down in front of my window; he is the same man that I spoke to when they came back."

The only other witness examined was Dr. James Snodgrass, who testified as to the nature of Coleman's wounds. The testimony was in substance that the man was very badly burned. On the right side of his head were two wounds made with a blunt instrument, the skull being crushed into the brain in each; on the left side of his head was a similar wound, but not so deep, the skull being broken, but not crushed in. This closed the hearing, and the inquest was adjourned until next Wednesday night, at 7 o'clock, to meet at the same place.

Arrested on Suspicion.

Since the foregoing was written it has been learned that about noon yesterday the Allegheny detectives who had heard Solomon Reynold's story, the same as related at the inquest last evening, suspected Smith Elkins of having committed the murder, and at once proceeded to make arrangements for his capture. He had been seen sitting in the Park at seven o'clock in the morning, from which fact they came to the conclusion that he had not left the city, and they thereupon started in search of him. They also stationed men to watch his home. At eight o'clock last night, when the night force went on duty, the officers of the second district were directed to bring him in if they found him anywhere. In accordance with this order Lieut. Campbell took officers Frost and Cochran and started in search of him. About nine o'clock they found him leaning against the Park fence at the foot of Middle alley. Lieutenant Campbell at once stepped up to him and informed him that he was his prisoner. Elkins demanded to know for what he was arrested, but the officer declined to inform him, and calling the other two officers to his assistance, they walked down to the lock-up. Elkins protested against the arrest, but went along quietly. At the lock-up he asked Captain Wilson for what he had been arrested.

Captain Wilson—Don't you know?

Elkins—No; what is it for?

Capt. Wilson—Well, for that little trouble up the street this morning.

Elkins, who before this had become rather nervous, slightly changed color, and replied: "Is that so? Am I the only man in Allegheny?"

Capt. Wilson—You are arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder.

Elkins—If that is all that is against me I am all right. I was at home last night at ten o'clock and can prove it.

He was then searched, but nothing except a pocket knife and some other little articles was found about him, after which he was locked up. Soon after Detective Bowden spoke to him, when he said that he could prove that he was at home at eleven o'clock. This does not agree with his previous statement. Bowden is satisfied that he can prove by several witnesses that Elkins was not at home at midnight. The prisoner is about twenty-eight years of age and is a butcher by occupation, but for some years past has done very little at his trade, and has been under the surveillance of the police. He is the same man who was shot by Detective Miller while attempting to escape some weeks ago. He is quite well known in Allegheny, having lived there for many years. He now resides on Middle alley. He positively denies all connection with the murder, but the detectives feel satisfied that they have got the right man. They deserve credit, especially Detective Bowden, for the manner in which they worked up the case. A partial hearing will probably be had in the case to-day before Mayor Neillie.

After Elkins had been placed behind the bars he called for water, and a tin cupfull was handed him. He eagerly swallowed every drop of it, as though he was suffering from a consuming thirst, but his mind troubled so that he could hardly hold the cup, and his face was as white as the paper upon which these particulars is written. Certain things he said by his agitation we are not at liberty to publish, but they serve to confirm the officers in their belief that they have the right man, and may possibly lead to the arrest of two or three more persons to-day.

We Shall Offer

Special inducements this week in our fine silk striped, plaid and brocade Hernanis.
HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Silk Japs reduced from $1.25 and $1.00 to 37½ and 25 cents per yard, at
G. K. BIBER'S,
118 Federal street.

Linen and Debege Traveling Dusters at lowest prices, at J. Horne & Co.'s Retail.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement Exercises at Washington and Jefferson College — The Alumni Dinner—College Reunion.

Yesterday was a gala day in Washington, Pa., a day looked forward to with more pleasure and delight than any other in the year; a day on which the young ladies wear their sweetest smiles, the young men put on their best clothes, and the fathers and mothers of the good old town vie with each other in deeds of kindness to visitors, making all who come within the circle of their influence to feel that it is well to be there, or, to express it in this modern style, say that "Washington is a good place to be on Commencement Day."

The commencement exercises proper took place yesterday, in the Town Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity with a refined and intelligent audience. Arrangements had been made with the two railroads terminating in the town for excursion trains from Wheeling and Pittsburgh, both of which were well filled with friends of the institution. The following was the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music, Overture De Concert	Ringleben
Prayer.	
Music, Aria Nebuchadnezzar	Verdi
English Salutatory	J. M. W. Stevenson, Corsica, Pa.
Music, March, Odeon	Weingarten
Latin Salutatory	J. D. Shaner, Scenery Hill, Pa.
Music Polonaise	Sprengbrecker
	Fiebe
Springs of Rivers.	
	J. C. R. Ewing, Saltsburg, Pa.
Music, Schottische	George
Responsibility of Public Opinion.	
	A. M. Imbrie, New Gallilee, Pa.
Music, Andante	From Lucia
The Fire Worshipers.	
	T. F. McCune, Tiltonsville, O.
Music, Galop, Up and Down	Heinemuller
Cicero, the Orator.	
	J. V. Milligan, Roney's Point, W. Va.
Music, Introduction	From Bohemian Girl
Nick Bottom, the Weaver.	
	Robert Smith, Wegee, O
Music, Polka	By Farlow
Tennyson's Sorrow	J. D. White, Salina, Pa.
Music, Waltz, Hydropathen	Gungl
"'Tis in Ourselves that we are Thus or	
Thus"	Maurice B Wilson, Washington, Pa.
Music (Serenade)	By Tittle
Tides in the Affairs of Men.	
	Geo. W. Woods, Wheeling, W. Va.
Music (Quickstep)	Faust
Valedictory	M. McJunkin, New Texas, Pa.
Music (Schottische)	Bliss
Masters Oration	L. G. Linn, Butler, Pa.
Music (Quadrille)	Lancers
Conferring of Degrees.	
Music (Fantasie)	Zikoff
Benediction.	
Grand March.	

†First Honor. ‡Second Honor. §Third Honor.

The opening prayer was made by Dr. Strong, President of the Pittsburgh Female college. The above programme was observed with the following exceptions: John D. Shaner, T. F. McCune, George W. Woods and J. G. Linn, were excused, and Edgar Robison delivered an oration on the "Planting of the Memorial Tree," which was to have been delivered on the campus. As want of space prevents a reference in detail to the addresses of different parties, it must be said, however, that they were all meritorious and creditable alike to the performers and the institution.

THE CLASS OF '76

numbers twenty-four, and is composed of the following named gentlemen: Robert Hall, Allegheny; John R. Adney, Pa.; W. H. Anderson, R. William Dawson, John L. Dicky, J. C. R. Ewing, Jas. S. Fleming, Addison M. Imbrie, Chas. M. Kurtz, Thos. K. Lee, Thos. F. McCune, J. F. McFarland, Jas. M. McJunkin, J. Vincent Milligan, J. Hughes Ralston, Edgar S. Robinson, John D. Shanor, Robert Smith, Will M. Stevenson, Isaac N. Waterman, J. Duffield White, Maurice B. Wilson, Calvin D. Wilson, Geo. W. Woods.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

When the foregoing programme had been concluded, President Hays conferred the degrees of B. S. on R. William Dawson and Chas. W. Kurtz, and the degree of A. B. on the remaining class, at the close of which conferring of which he delivered a brief but pointed address to the class.

The President of the Board of Directors, Rev. Dr. Beatty, announced that the Secretary would read to the audience a list of the persons upon whom degrees had been conferred by the Board, when Dr. McKennan, Secretary to the Board, read the following:

Degrees of Master of Arts in Course—John M. Birch, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. T. Noble, Bellaire, Ohio; M. H. Borland, M.D., Pittsburgh; L. G. Linn, Butler, Pa., W. A. Murray, Pittsburgh. Honorary degrees of Master of Arts—Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Z. Sharp, Maysville College, Maysville, Tenn.; Rev. Wm. C. Magnet, Carthage, Pa.; Honorary degrees of Doctor of Philosophy—Edward Brooks, Pennsylvania State Normal School, Millerstown, Pa. Honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity—Reverend Dickey Junkin, Blowingburg, Va.; Rev. Wm. W. Frazier, Waynesburg, Pa.; John Van Eaton, New York city; John Hughes, Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, Liverpool, England; Honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws—Prof. Charles Martin, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, Va.; Hon. Benj. H. Bristow, Louisville, Ky.

This concluded the morning's entertainment, and the audience were dismissed with benediction. Before the audience retired Dr. Hayes extended an invitation to all the Alumni and the friends of the institution from a distance to the alumni dinner prepared by the ladies of the town, which would be served in the College Hall at one o'clock.

AT COLLEGE HALL.

At the time designated above the alumni, Class of '76, Board of Trustees, faculty and a number of friends of education assembled at College Hall, a spacious room on the first floor of the College building which was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and in which tables were spread for the accommodation of three or four hundred persons, and, to use a homely expression, fairly groaning under a weight of good things contributed and prepared by the ladies of Washington. After all present were seated a blessing was invoked by Rev. A. G. Wilson, when the visitors and all others present partook of the ample evidence of appreciation of the efforts of the ladies who prepared the repast. It is only necessary to say that not a single man arose from his seat hungry and there was sufficient left to feed as many more when the feast was over.

POST PRANDIAL EXERCISES.

At the conclusion of which a short recess was taken, during which the different places of interest in the college building were visited by many while others improved the time in the enjoyment of a smoke.

At two o'clock sharp, the guests having returned to the College Hall, the meeting was called to order by Hon. John H. Ewing, on whose motion Rev. George P. Hays, President of the Faculty, was called to the chair.

Mr. Hays on taking the chair said that he desired to make a small inaugural address, in which it would be necessary for him to speak figuratively to a certain degree. The figures he desired to use were a few hundred dollars in donations for the coming year. The speaker then referred to the many societies which had been contracted in repairing and furnishing the library rooms. He also desired to call the attention of all present to the College Museum, and would ask donations of any and all curiosities that any one owned or could steal from their neighbors, to be placed in the museum. The societies, he said, would be extremely thankful for any donations of books that might be made to them. In fact, he said, they would receive donations of any kind—they would even take greenbacks, if they could get nothing else.

Dr. Thomas E. Young, President of the Pennsylvania Female College, was introduced to the audience and entertained them with a short but interesting address. He extended the greetings of the Pennsylvania Female College to Washington and Jefferson College, and would extend the greetings of the young ladies under his charge to the young gentlemen of the college, but he feared that they would want to return them in person, and he would not have room for them. He was well pleased with the exercises, as much as with any college exercises he had ever witnessed, excepting, of course, those of the Pennsylvania Female College. He had been a member of the old Franklin Literary Society of Jefferson College in 1838 and he liked it so well that he would now give $50 to assist in the liquidation of the debt against it. The speaker then referred in a most feeling manner to his former classmates, and particularly to Vallandigham, whom he characterized as the most brilliant man of his class, and closed by saying that there were many bitter tears shed, not at his death, but when he was halted, or, as it were, wavered in his duty to the Government. His remarks elicited applause throughout.

Dr. Hayes then introduced Dr. Dickey, of Philadelphia, who he said was indentified in college in the East, and could perhaps tell the audience something of them.

Dr. Dickey on taking the stand stated that he did not know what President Hayes meant by the manner in which he had introduced him. He had not been to the college but Washington and Jefferson. He went to Cannonsburg to enter the class of '58, but was rejected and came to Washington where he was admitted. He learned afterwards that the class of '50 was short and it was an old trick at Jefferson to put students back in order to fill up short classes, and they wanted to fill up with him. He continued in an exceedingly humorous and witty vein, keeping the audience in a state of laughter for some ten minutes. He said he was a member of the old Washington Literary Society, and liked it so well that he would subscribe $50 toward liquidating the debt referred to by the speaker. The speaker then referred in a most eloquent and impressive manner to the class of '58, of whom six were now dead.

Rev. Mr. Milligan, Chaplain of the Penitentiary was called upon and responded by saying that he would speak figuratively and subscribe $50 to the old Philo and Union Society, after which he took his seat but was called for so determinedly that he had to come out again. He said he did not take so much interest in the affairs of this college because he thought any of the students were likely to be sent to the Penitentiary, but as it would be consoling to them to have an acquaintance there if such a thing should happen. His remarks were well received and created so much applause that it is difficult to hear what he said from the remote position he occupied from the stand.

Rev. A. G. Wilson, President of Parson's college, Fairfield, Iowa, was next introduced and entertained the audience in a happy speech of ten minutes.

Mr. Kirk, of New Castle, was called upon and responded with a few very practical remarks.

J. Fulton McGill, of the Class of '59, now located in the West, was next introduced and entertained the audience with a speech of ten minutes' duration. After a brief review of his class he turned his attention to the address which had been delivered on the evening previous to the literary societies. It was evident from his remarks that he was not well pleased with that address, but not having published the address we of course must omit Mr. McGill's comments on it.

President Hayes stated that the time for the departure of the special train was drawing near, and notwithstanding the great interest manifested in the meeting, it would have to be brought to a close, and proposed three cheers for the Alumni of Washington and Jefferson College, which were given with a will, and the meeting adjourned.

Bishop Bowman Institute.

The annual Commencement exercises of the Bishop Bowman Institute were held in Trinity Episcopal Church, Sixth avenue, yesterday morning. The interesting occasion drew to the beautiful church an audience conspicuous for intelligence, culture, and fashion, and large enough to completely fill the sanctuary until there was no room for more. Notwithstanding the crowd, however, there was no confusion, as the ushers, Messrs. J. W. Herron, J. H. Friend, Bert Hostetter, Stephen Kennedy and James I. Kay, understood their work and discharged their duties to the satisfaction of all.

The young ladies of the graduating class with the other pupils and teachers of the school arrived in carriages at the church shortly before ten o'clock, and found accommodations in the chapel prepatory to entering the main building in procession. In the church a number of the front pews on either side of the center aisle had been reserved for the school, and about ten o'clock the procession entered—the scholars leading the way, followed by the members of the graduating class and teachers, Bishop Kerfoot and the clergy bringing up the rear. Bishop Kerfoot presided, and after opening devotional exercises the Rev. Dr. Leighton Coleman, of Erie, was introduced and delivered the annual address. The gentleman spoke without notes or manuscript, and the address, both for its chaste diction and elevation and dignity of thought, was one of the most admirable we have ever heard. At the close of Coleman's address Rev. Dr. Coster, Rector and Principal of the school, made a few felicitous remarks to the school and the graduating class, and read the list of prizes which had been awarded. The list of those who secured these coveted mementos of College life, embraced the following young misses—the name of the prize also being given. Bishop's prize in primary department, awarded to Miss Ida Rahm; Bishop's prize in medium department, awarded to Miss Annie Farley; Bishop's prize in senior department, awarded to Miss Mary R. Johnston; prize for excellence in mathematics, to Miss Fannie Cooper; prize for language, to Miss Eliza Sweitzer; prize for drawing, to Miss Julia Jenkins. The Gen. Moda which, we believe, the highest prize, was awarded to Miss Amy Hostetter, of the graduating class.

The announcement of the prizes was greeted with a suppressed murmur of excitement in the audience, particularly in that section occupied by the members of the school, but there were no traces of disappointment among the congratulations, of which the successful ones were subsequently the recipients.

Following the Rector's address and the announcement of the awards, the members of the graduating class arose from their seats forward and knelt at the chancel. The class consisted of the following members: The Misses Amy S. Hostetter, Anna Blackstone, Madge Irwin, Kate R. Duff, Clara A. Friend, Mary Thrasher, Sallie Holdshorpe, and Mary R. Johnston. Originally the class consisted of eleven members, but toward the close of the term three dropped out, and the class has been called to pass over the dark river, to which touching reference was made by the Rector, another had withdrawn from the school, and a third had been allured from collegiate walks to enter upon an hymeneal journey, leaving but four graduates. Each of the class, kneeling at the chancel rail, were devoutly commended by Bishop Kerfoot to the care of Him who holds the temporal and eternal destinies of all lives in His hands, after which the class of '76 were individually saluted by the Bishop, and were then left to the congratulations of their friends. As the ceremonies thus closed the organ pealed forth its merriest notes, and the ushers came down with large bouquets and emblems for the young misses whose farewell to college was thus so formally and so exquisitely commemorated. The exercises were marked by a chaste simplicity and a dignity that made them unusually impressive. The usual custom of having essays read in public by the graduating class had been dispensed with—the essays having been read in the presence of the school only. The new departure seemed to be as pleasant as it was a successful innovation, and this Commencement, to the graduates, cannot but be a pleasant memory long after they have passed beyond hail of youth's verdurous bloom.

In the evening the scholars and friends of the school assembled at the Institute building to participate in the reception accorded the graduating class and young misses, flushed with college honors, from eight to ten o'clock were the recipients of congratulations from teachers, schoolmates and friends, and afterwards for a couple of hours the company whiled away the time in the pleasures of social intercourse and the fascinations of the art Terpsichore. It was a thoroughly enjoyable social reunion, and was a fitting supplement to one of the most successful and memorable "Commencements" known in the annals of the Institute.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at Seeger's, 66 Bachofer's, 20, 105 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Linen and Percale Overskirts

And jackets from $4 up, at Horne's, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Linen and Debege Traveling Dusters

At lowest prices, at J. Horne & Co.'s Retail.

Ginger Ale, 5 cents a glass.
McCLAREN & McKENNAN.

Western University—Class Day Exercises.

Yesterday afternoon the class day exercises of the class of '76 of the Western University took place in the University Hall, corner of Ross and Diamond streets. The hall was well filled, principally by the friends and acquaintances of the class and the college.

The exercises commenced promptly at 2 o'clock, the programme being as follows:

Music.	
President's Address	T. W. Lloyd
Poet	T. H. B. Patterson
Music.	
Historian	T. D. Wood
Prophet	O. H. Farley
Music.	
Donor	C. J. Phill

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are falling, followed by rising barometer; southerly, shifting to cooler northwesterly winds; local rains, followed by clear weather.

Attempted Outrage on the Hand Street Bridge.

Shortly after twelve o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to commit an outrage on the person of a woman on the Hand street bridge. Her yells for assistance were heard by the toll collector at the Allegheny end of the bridge, and he, with a couple of other men, went to her assistance. Her assailant fled, and she was assisted to her home in this city.

Base Ball Notes.

The New Haven base ball club yesterday defeated the Alleghenys at Union Park by the following score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Alleghenys....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
New Haven....	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—4

The Beaddocks and New Havens play at twelve o'clock to-day, and the Alleghenys and Philadelphias at four o'clock.

Caught Between the Cars.

Last evening as Mr. Louis Reineman was attempting to cross Sixth street he was caught between two Penn avenue street cars and so badly injured that he became insensible. He was first removed to Dr. McDonald's office, on Penn avenue, and then to the jewelry store of his brother-in-law, Mr. Seidle, on Fifth avenue. Dr. Kuehnman, of Allegheny, was summoned, and after examination pronounced the injuries serious, but not fatal. Mr. Reineman was then taken to his home, on Troy Hill.

Religious—July 4th, 1876.

We learn that a grand union commemorative service will be held at Trinity Church at 9 o'clock A. M., on the Fourth of July, to which the public is cordially invited. This is a happy thought and should engage the sympathy and participation of all, irrespective of denominational differences. It would be a most appropriate and we would suppose a pleasant and edifying thing to doff hoods who expect to join in the more secular observances of the day should attend this early religious service; it would be a fitting preparation for sharing in any of the civic processions of the day.

The Fire Commission.

A special meeting of the Fire Commission was held last night. The Chief Engineer was instructed to take part in the procession of the celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July, with one engine, one hose carriage, one hook and ladder truck. The aggregate number of men detailed to accompany the apparatus shall not exceed the number of companies in the department. The Chief Engineer is instructed to see that the apparatus of the Department is in good order. No member shall be off duty from Monday evening to Wednesday morning. The Superintendent and repairer of telegraph lines are to attend the Fourth. A committee was appointed to arrange details.

HURRY UP!

The Collectors Asked to Report Immediately.

The Centennial Committee on Fire Works met yesterday morning, and without doing anything, adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon. At the time no quorum was present, and another adjournment was had to a time not appointed.

The chief cause of inaction on the part of the committee was the lack of information from the Finance Committee. Every cent necessary should have been collected and reported a week ago, and as yet but a very small portion of the amount has been returned. As it is absolutely necessary that the amounts received should be known, we are requested by City Clerk Morrow and Captain W. C. Cooke to notify the collectors to send in their returns immediately. The Pittsburgh collectors are to report to S. Morrow, City Clerk, and the Allegheny collectors to either Joshua C. Patterson or Captain W. C. Cooke. All books held by the Finance Committee must be returned by Saturday evening.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Reisock & Bro., bankrupts, city. Restraining order against the Fort Pitt Banking Company dissolved.

S. G. Barnes, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Exceptions to confirmation of Register's report. Hearing thereon fixed for the 29th inst.

Bahr, Weil & Marthens et al. vs. Wettach Bros., Allegheny county. Exceptions were filed to the Register's report as to the sufficiency in number and amount of creditors joining in the petition against the debtors, and a hearing upon the same appointed for Friday next.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Diterle, false pretense, verdict of guilty.

Joseph S. Seifert, indicted for false pretenses, entered a plea of *nolo contendere*.

Commonwealth vs. Richard Keun, larceny, verdict of guilty.

James Given, indicted for false pretense. Verdict of not guilty and prosecutor, Jas. P. Smith, pay the costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mary White, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Court Receivables.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Jas. Parshall and Wm. Young, indicted for levying blackmail, B. B. Cousin prosecutor, Jas. R. Lang, Esq., counsel for the defendants moved to quash the indictment, inasmuch as it did not set forth any crime committed. Judge Collier showed a disposition to quash it, but took the papers to examine into it, remarking that if he should grant the application, he would send the information back to the Grand Jury for a new indictment.

Suits were entered against the city of Pittsburgh by Hill Burgwin, Esq., stockholder for the following parties: Patrick O'Neill in trust for James O'Neill, Francis McDonald, Michael Cahill, Sarah M. Phillips, Wm. McKnight, Joseph Keeling, Hill Burgwin, trustee; Joseph Gray, for use of Joseph Keeling Gen. Thomas Marshall for use of Joseph Keeling and N. Jones. The plaintiffs have property on Fifth avenue, in the Fourteenth ward, which, it is claimed, was badly damaged by the bursting of a water pipe.

The people of Marshall township, or a portion of them, petitioned the Court of Quarter Sessions to remove the Board of School Directors. The reasons for asking this removal of the officers were that the Board could not organize because no one member could obtain a majority of the votes for President. The members of the Board were elected, they have organized, and that they have declared the seats of three of the directors vacant because of their refusal to attend the regular meeting. They vacancies they declare themselves. The Court appointed C. C. Montooth, Esq., to take testimony on Friday next to ascertain the facts.

BREVITIES.

—The Wheeling puddlers are out on a strike for an advance of twenty-five cents per ton. They have been getting five dollars.

—The agitating house of the Standard oil works, near the Sharpsburg bridge, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $1,600; fully insured.

—O'Brien's battery commenced to fire a salute in honor of Tilden's nomination last night. They fired three guns and succeeded in breaking considerable glass in the Seventh avenue hotel and the Leader unit.

—An eight-year old boy named Garner was drowned in the Monongahela river a Hazlewood, Tuesday evening, by falling off a flat on which he was playing. His widowed mother resides at Marion station.

—Edward Carpenter, residing on Eighteenth street, in the South ward, died yesterday morning, while sitting near the door, of heart disease. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

—Officer Ben. Clark, of Allegheny, last night arrested Wm. Howard on suspicion of having recently stolen large quantities of rope from along the Allegheny wharf. Part of it was found in his possession. Clark thinks that about $4,000 worth of rope and cable have been stolen within a few months past.

—Frederick Bulger, a driver for the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, was thrown from his wagon in the Ft. Wayne depot yesterday, by the team running off from fright at a passing engine. The wheels passed over his neck, making a dangerous wound. His condition is considered critical by Dr. Moore, who dressed the wounds.

PERSONAL.

—Messrs. John Stoffel and Thomas Miller were nominated Tuesday night by the Republicans to fill the vacancies in the Select and Common Councils from the Twenty-fifth ward, South Side.

—Master Joseph H. Bohrbacker, son of Professor Bohrbacker, of the Western University, passed a satisfactory examination and was admitted to the Naval Academy at Annapolis on last Friday. Out of eighty-six applicants only eighteen passed on that day, Master Bohrbacker being one of the number.

Straw Hats.

A new and elegant stock of the latest styles in Straw Hats just received by

McCORD & CO.,
121 Wood street.

If the weather is too hot, and you desire not to bake your own bread, remember that bread made from the best flour that can be had, is sold by C. C. Martin & Co., 12 Fifth avenue.

Ginger Ale, 5 cents a glass.
McCLAREEN & McKENNAN.

A TRIPLE CRIME.

The Story of a Shocking Midnight Murder.

Two Butchers Assaulted, One Killed, Their Money Stolen and House Fired—Full Details of a Terrible Deed—Arrest of Smith Elkins on Suspicion—His Nervous Demeanor—Partial Inquest Last Night.

In the GAZETTE of yesterday morning was published a paragraph concerning the fire and injury of two men, at a butcher shop on Federal street extension, in the Tenth ward, Allegheny. The reading of it would naturally lead one to infer that the affair was somewhat mysterious. The writer thought so at the time he penned the item, but he was not then in possession of sufficient particulars to justify him in assuming that a murder had been committed, but it subsequently turned out that such was the case. It proved to be a triple crime—murder, robbery and arson. August Coleman was killed and William Topham, his partner, although he escaped death at the hands of his assailants, was very seriously hurt. These two men were Swiss butchers. They occupied as a shop and place of dwelling a two story frame house at No 79 Federal street, several rods beyond the first toll gate and about a quarter of a mile from the head of the street. The upper story was not occupied, but the two rooms below were used, the front as a butcher shop and the rear one for cooking and sleeping in. The entrance from back of the house to the rear apartment, which terminates in a shed roofing, is by means of a high pair of steps. As a detective aptly phrased it last night it is the first floor from the front and the second floor from behind. Topham and Coleman were close friends and had for a long time been together in the butchering business. The investigation that followed the discovery of the murder revealed the rumor that these men had quarreled, and that Topham had murdered his friend and partner. The detectives of both cities unite in the opinion that the crime was perpetrated by parties intent upon robbing the butchers.

THE DISCOVERY.

The alarm of fire was turned in about half-past one o'clock, from box 31, by Mr. Cauley, a next door neighbor, who alarmed the firemen at the Friendship engine house, on Arch street, some distance away. Because of the unseasonable warmth of the night he was unable to sleep and he arose from bed and went out on the porch, where he sat down to cool off. While there he heard a moan as though proceeding from some one in distress. Looking around he saw Topham lying on the sidewalk in front of his own dwelling. The smoke that commenced to pour through the windows of the adjacent house prevented him asking Topham any questions, but from appearances he saw in terrogatories he quickly ran to the Friendship engine house, where he gave the alarm, but by the time the engines arrived the fire had made such headway that other neighbors who had been aroused from their slumbers, chief among whom was Michael Seifferth, a saloon keeper two doors from the scene of the tragedy. He was also aroused by his wife, and Mary Ann Stine the alarm of fire was sounded, and hastily donning his clothes he got a torch with which he began to Topham's house and entering the sleeping apartment found it upon the bed, which was on fire and on which Coleman was lying. Both bed and man were enveloped in flames. The former was extinguished with little trouble, and he cried out to as much purpose as exhausted nature would permit, and that was but faintly.

STORY OF THE ATTACK.

In front of the house Topham was being catechised by another neighbor, Mrs. Fulton. She asked the usual questions where August was, and got muttered responses in his native tongue that were unintelligible to her. Finally he told her in broken English, pointing to the rear room, that there was a man back there. Coleman had been brought out of the house, the following story of the assault was eventually gotten from Topham through the medium of Mrs. Fulton, who interpreted. He said that Coleman retired to bed at nine o'clock on Tuesday night, but that he sat up about half an hour longer for the purpose of bathing his head to relieve a very severe headache from which he was suffering. Wednesday was Topham's day to go to market, and on such occasions he generally got up about one o'clock in the morning. After going to bed he slept until twelve o'clock when he got up. Finding that he was somewhat ahead of time he partially dressed himself and laid down again on the edge of the bed. He had been there but a few moments when he felt some one trying to get their hand into his pants pocket. He opened his eyes and looked to see who it could be, but the moment he moved he was struck on the head with an ax, which the intruder held, and instantly relapsed into insensibility. He remembered nothing more until he found himself on the pavement in front of his house, and knew nothing of the way by which he got there. To one who will here stop a moment to consider it will at once become apparent that Coleman, awakened by the noise at his side, naturally made a motion, if he was thoroughly on the alert, to discover what the matter was. The instant he did so he was treated like Topham, and quickly dispatched to prevent him from giving the alarm. This is, of course, only a conjecture of the writer, but it is a very reasonable one, and supported by all known circumstances.

NATURE OF THE WOUNDS.

When Coleman was found by Mr. Seiferth he was unconscious, and the blood was freely flowing from the wounds on his person. Back of the left ear was a terrible fracture of the skull, sufficient of itself to cause death, and over his left eye were two long, deep gashes. The manner in which his whole body was burned was shocking, and sickening to gaze upon. He had on no clothes but an undershirt, and the burning bed consumed him while he was lying in it senseless. One of his eyes protruded from its socket. Topham's injuries consisted in two ugly cuts on the side of his head in addition to severe burns on the face, breast, hands and feet. He had inhaled flame, which burned his tongue and throat so as to almost destroy the power of speech. Both men were examined on the spot by Dr. John Campbell, who did all in his power to alleviate their suffering. About five o'clock in the morning they were placed in a wagon and removed to Mercy Hospital, in this city. Between six and seven o'clock Coleman died there, and Topham's hurts are sufficient to place him in a dangerous condition. During the day Dr. Spengler, by request of Coroner McCallin, made an examination of Coleman's body and gave his testimony last night before the inquest, the proceedings of which will be found below.

CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE.

After daylight the detectives made an examination of the house and arrived at the conclusion that the marauders obtained an entrance by the opening up of the back door. It is possible that the door was left open to admit fresh air, and ingress thereby made easy. On the floor was found a blood-stained hatchet, doubtless the instrument of murder, which was taken charge of by Detective Bowden. The fire had scorched the doors of the room, the bedstead and the floor in such a manner that it was thought the conflagration had been caused by the use of oil, but the lamp that had been used by the inmates of the room was found intact on the mantelpiece. Mr. Seiferth found seven dollars and a half in money on the floor and the charred fragments of a pocket book were sticking to the floor at the foot of the bed. There were two trunks in the room, one of which, containing Topham's effects, was originally without a lock, but the contents were untouched. The other one was fastened and has not yet been opened. It is said that a report was in circulation that Topham and Coleman had recently been paid a large sum of money, and that this rumor, reaching the ears of lawless men, induced them to attempt the robbery which culminated in murder, to conceal which they fired the house. In many respects this tragedy is similar to the Hamnett murder, which so horrified the community a few years ago.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

A number of the neighbors said that previous to the alarm of fire several suspicious characters were observed loitering around that vicinity, and they were confirmed by subsequent developments. About ten minutes before the arrival of Mr. Cauley at the Friendship engine house to give the alarm of fire, Robert Dickson and Christ. Harmon, firemen, and Richard Haslin, Clerk in the office of the Allegheny Gas Company, were sitting in front of the engine house on Arch street, when three men came running down Jefferson street from the direction of the scene of the murder. One of them hurriedly called to the others to turn down Nellis street, which they did, proving that they were acquainted with the city. These facts have been given to the detectives, who think they will succeed in capturing the murderers.

Coleman was about two-and-five years of age, and Topham, who is a large, powerful man, is two or three years older. Both were unmarried, and bore good reputations for orderly behavior and peaceable dispositions.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Mr. Richard Smith, a bar-keeper at Lawrence Sproul's Smithfield street saloon, resides eight doors from the place of the murder. He got through his work in this city about one o'clock yesterday morning, and left for home, which he reached about two minutes after two o'clock. He passed the butcher-shop on his way, and when near there heard a great barking of dogs. As he came in front of the shop he was astonished to see a large white dog belonging to the butchers among the number of barking canines, as the butchers kept the dog always locked up and this was the first time that he had ever seen him out at night. Mr. Smith looked about, but hearing nothing but the barking dogs, and seeing no person he passed into his house. He began to disrobe himself for bed, and was pulling off his shoes when he was startled by the cry of "murder." He rushed out and found the house on fire. He says that it could not have been more than four minutes from the time he passed the shop until he heard the cry of murder, so that all of the bloody work was performed in the meantime. Shortly after he arrived at the burning house Mr. Smith met a colored man, who said he had just seen the villains pass down the road; that four men passed him on a run, and meeting another one he asked the latter what was the matter, and the man replied that the four ahead had just shot a dog, and he was after them to see who they were. The colored man, whose named is Reynolds, states that he would be able to recognize the man.

Below will be found the evidence adduced at the inquest last night.

Proceedings of the Inquest.

But little was done at the inquest last night, which was held in the Coroner's office, the idea being to await further developments before concluding it. As will be seen the most important testimony given was that of the colored man, Solomon Reynolds, and even what he said was guarded, for obvious reasons. The first person sworn was James Quinn, who testified as follows: "I live next door to Mr. Coleman; first heard of the fire about half-past one o'clock; went out, and heard a noise of somebody hallooing on the back porch; went around and found that it was William Topham, who was on the porch; asked him what was the matter; he couldn't answer but kept gesticulating wildly; I then went to the stable and got a pick and with Mr. Seifert broke open the window; Mr. Seifert went into the house and put out the fire; saw Topham afterwards when the doctor was dressing his wound; he told me nothing; have known Coleman and Topham since March; never heard of any trouble between them."

The next witness was Michael Seifert. He said: "Live in the neighborhood of the house where the affair occurred. The first I knew of it was about one o'clock; my wife called me and said she heard some one hallooing and she believed some person was wounded; I thought it was somebody run over by a carriage that was passing; went out and heard cries of fire; found Quinn at the house and asked him why he did'nt go in; he said he could not get in; I told him to break in; we got a pick and broke in the window; I went in and attempted to put out the fire; found Coleman lying on the bed insensible; help came shortly, and we carried him out; thought at first that Topham and Coleman had been fighting; became convinced that such was not the case, as both men were nearly dead and insensible. Topham was carried into my house; he told me that he had the headache that night, and got up after he went to bed and put a piece of ice to his head; he said he afterwards laid down on the bed with his clothes on, as he had to go for some meat in time to open by five o'clock."

On cross-examination he said:

"It was Topham I met on the street and thought he was run over by a carriage; Topham was not in the house when we went in; there was only Coleman, who was lying on the bed in the back room; the room was burning pretty bad; we found the trunk open; the police took it into my house; Topham says there was seventy dollars in the trunk, which was gone; he said that when they went to bed he said that he locked it; never knew of the two men quarreling; they kept "bachelor's hall," and got along together peaceably; I keep a saloon, and they used to come over every evening and get some beer for their supper; when I told the persons who came in the room after me to break open the door, I didn't know it was already open, there was so much smoke."

Following Seifert came a colored man, Solomon D. Reynolds. The facts he gave were in substance as follows:

ON THE TRAIL.

"I live at No. 73 Jefferson street, not far from where the fire was. I was reading at my house at about half-past one o'clock this morning when I heard dogs barking, and some men running down the alley back of my house; there were five in the party; think I know one of them; heard the alarm of fire and cries of 'Murder' in a few minutes afterward; four men were in front and one big man a little behind the others; the hind man was walking hurriedly, but not running; I called him, but he didn't answer, only walked faster; I called him twice again and the third time he answered me in a low voice; I asked him what was the matter; he answered, 'Nothing;' I then asked him what fire was; he said he did'nt go in; he said he could not get in; I looked to see who it could be, but the moment he moved he was struck on the head with an ax, which the intruder held, and instantly relapsed into insensibility. He remembered nothing more until he found himself on the pavement in front of his house, and knew nothing of the way by which he got there. To one who will here stop a moment to consider it will at once become apparent that Coleman, awakened by the noise at his side, naturally made a motion, if he was thoroughly on the alert, to discover what the matter was. The instant he did so he was treated like Topham, and quickly dispatched to prevent him from giving the alarm. This is, of course, only a conjecture of the writer, but it is a very reasonable one, and supported by all known circumstances.

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